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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

INA RANKIN, Librarian,
 School of Forestry &
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THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

NOVEMBER 1945

John Clay & Company *at* **KANSAS CITY**



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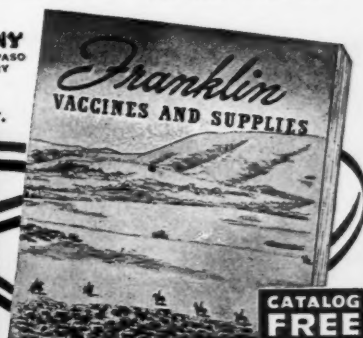
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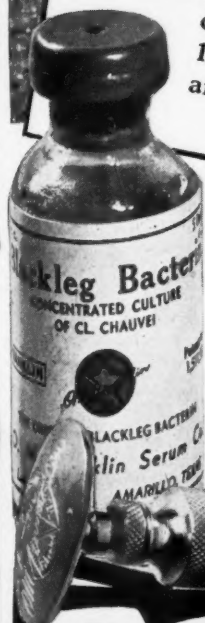
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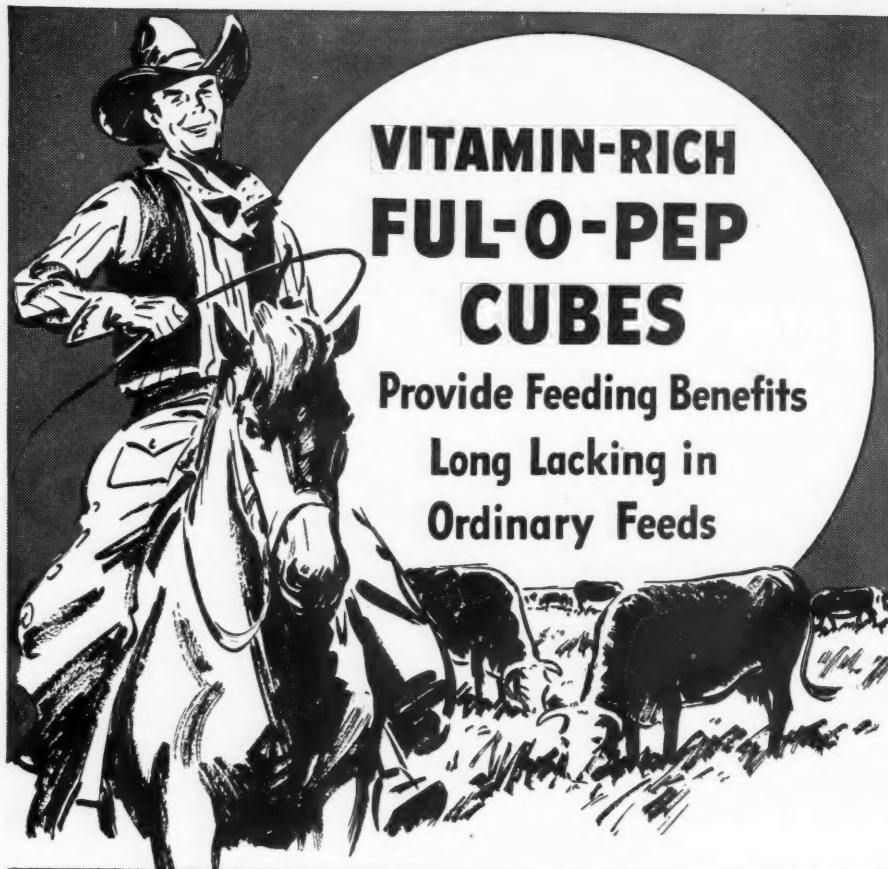
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Letters To The Editor

NORTH DAKOTA REPORT

Our threshing season has been delayed somewhat on account of rains and therefore there are a lot of farmer cattle that will go to market later on. Consequently, I expect the fall run to continue for more than a normal period. —L. E. ARNDT, secy.-treas., N. D. Stockmen's Assn., Minot, N. D.

PANHANDLE PROSPECTS

We have had excellent rains throughout the Panhandle, with good wheat pasture prospects for the winter, although we are pretty short on hay and bundles. —JAY TAYLOR, Potter County, Tex.

MOISTURE ALL-IMPORTANT

We have had a sort of half or two-thirds drought here the past summer and lots of ranchers are going to be very short of winter feed, but most of the country hereabouts has had enough scattering showers to keep the cattle in good condition. . . . Nearly everything wanting a buyer has found one and deliveries are beginning and will continue for the next 30 days and longer. We have had a fine rain the past week over all of the southern part of the state, which will help a lot, as late as it is, and will give us a small foundation of moisture for next spring. —H. L. PARKS, Sierra County, N. M.

THE 'HOPPER THREAT

Cattle marketings are now at seasonal peak. Condition of stuff generally good with prices on local market steady to strong. Two- and three-year-old steers now make up larger percentage of the market cattle in this area than before the war. During the war period sheep numbers have declined about 25 per cent (Continued on Page 45)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Westbound Meat Rates

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has just rejected petitions for reconsideration of the findings announced several months ago on the rates on dressed meats and packinghouse products westbound. The new rates represent quite drastic reductions from those which have been in effect for many years. It is not entirely clear why the commission so completely reversed its finding of 1935 on a similar case, except that the trend throughout the country is much more in the direction of uniform rates.

The westbound rates were admittedly high. The position taken by the American National Live Stock Association in the matter was that it would be for the benefit of the whole western livestock industry to maintain the status quo as long as possible in the hopes that as the population increased on the West Coast a downward adjustment in rates would be less damaging. The record in the case is not at all clear that the reduction will benefit even those stockmen in territory most closely adjacent to the Missouri River markets. Rather, it is indicated that the West Coast consumers will be the major beneficiaries, and to the extent that prices may be lowered in that area the livestock industry shipping to that market will suffer accordingly.

The new rates will go into effect Nov. 10. As time goes on it should be possible to tell with some degree of exactness just what the result of the new schedule will be. It will be interesting to note whether the Denver market in particular with regard to cattle will maintain approximately the same relationship to Chicago and Omaha that has been the case in the past. At certain seasons of the year the West Coast demand has set the pace at the Denver market, to say nothing of

tremendous purchases outside the market. This fall the westbound movement of cattle has been the heaviest in history. Coast buyers have been working the country from northern Wyoming to Texas, going into the plains states east of Denver to some extent also. It seems extremely doubtful that this demand, evidenced through the activities of numerous individual buyers in the country and in the markets, particularly the Denver market, will be adequately replaced by increased purchases of a few packers shipping dressed meats in place of the former live animal shipments.

Aside from whatever direct effect the new rates will have upon the livestock industry in the territory involved, there is another matter which may well be watched with care. The record in this case shows that the eastbound shipping movement of hogs particularly, and to some extent also of cattle and sheep, has been greatly reduced by rate adjustments made during the past 15 to 20 years. If the new rate adjustment westbound likewise stops to a large extent the movement of live animals westbound from the middle west and mountain Pacific territories, as the proponents in the case believe, then it would seem inevitable that in the area between Denver and Chicago there will be the greatest concentration of livestock slaughter in the history of the industry. If the chain stores which have gone into the packinghouse business continue in that field it may help to provide competition that will be badly needed to keep the big packers from getting undue control of the business. Unless independent packers of one kind or another do provide such competition, the net result of these various rates adjustments, both eastbound and westbound, may well be very costly to the livestock industry of the entire country.

Taxes, Unemployment and Reconversion

THE entire country gave President Truman wholehearted support when he was suddenly placed without notice in what might well be called the most important position in the world. All were tremendously encouraged at the fact that he got off to such a flying start. Again it has been demonstrated that no man is indispensable in this world.

Now that the war is well behind us it has become apparent that the problems of reconversion and peace are just as vital to the present and future welfare of the country as was the problem of winning the war.

As a consequence there are now some misgivings over the course which is being followed. Instead of sharp turnback to peacetime conditions we find a tendency on the part of the government to continue a policy of free spending, relatively high taxes and softness in dealing with labor, all of which may well defeat their own purposes and delay the impetus to industry and the fullest possible employment that should be our major concern today.

The administration proposal for reduction of taxes is not so great as the country had hoped for or as industry urgently needs to start the wheels going. It could be much more substantial but not if we are to continue pumping out money as though we had forgotten the war was over. True, there have been cancellations of war contracts on a tremendous scale so that billions of dollars will be saved in that field, but the important point to bear in mind is the relation of post-war expenditures for ordinary governmental purposes to those of the pre-war era. The country wants real economy in government, not merely cancellation of war contracts. A case in point is the unemployment compensation bill. It seems to be the opinion of many observers that the administration-backed proposal for 26 weeks' unemployment compensation at \$25 per week will encourage idleness rather than industry. The full employment bill as introduced likewise would provide a pos-

sible drain upon the federal treasury, the size of which cannot even be estimated with any degree of accuracy. Congress shows some signs of insisting upon greater tax cuts and more moderate unemployment benefits, either through the unemployment compensation or the full employment bills.

With a great potential demand for hundreds of types of consumer goods, with industry set and ready to go as fast as reconversion can be completed and willing to make reasonable increases in wage rates partially to offset the loss in take-home pay, it would be a great catastrophe if we are to be burdened with too much spending, too much taxes, too many strikes and too little real industry. The real need is not for more government planning and controls, but for a boost to industry that will help it to supply the maximum number of jobs.

Protecting Your Interests

IT CAN HAPPEN here—and it did. For want of fair protection against unfair competition, an industry slumped to half its former size. We'll tell the story by quoting a paragraph from a War Production Board release of Sept. 24:

"Newsprint production by United States mills has fallen off 56 per cent in the last 20 years, while mill production capacity has dropped to less than 50 per cent of what it was in the peak production year of 1936. This condition is due to competition from foreign mills and imports from Europe at prices considerably under the domestic market, as well as the inability of many U. S. newsprint mills to earn a return on investments comparable with profits in other fields."

Apparently the newsprint industry was not able to convince Congress that it needed tariff protection; that it could not meet foreign competition without a fair tariff; that it had a right to continue in business. Just why the newsprint men didn't get the tariff rates they needed, we don't know. But something slipped somewhere. We don't want anything like that to happen to cattlemen—and cattlemen need tariff protection.

(Please turn to Page 33)

VACCINATING FOR BANG'S DISEASE

BY DR. R. M. GOW
Colorado State Veterinarian

VACCINATION FOR THE CONTROL of Bang's disease is now pretty well recognized.

Forty states accept calves vaccinated between the ages of four and eight months, if they are clean at the time of vaccination—and the vaccination is done by federal, state or other accredited veterinarians. A report is then filed in the offices of the proper federal or state officials in the state of, and at the time of, vaccination.

There are now 17 states that will accept adult vaccination if the cattle were clean at the time of vaccination. Adult vaccination is used in some states in what they call their "problem herds." In other states, purebred breeders have found it to their advantage to vaccinate their entire herd when trouble first starts. As an example: A purebred herd in Colorado, accredited free of Bang's in 1938-9. This herd was surrounded by range herds that were infected. In 1942 the herd had five abortions. In 1943, 246 cows were blood-tested prior to vaccination. Four reactors were found, and seven suspects. In 1943 there were three abortions prior to vaccination. In 1943 the 246 cows were vaccinated when open. In 1944 there were no abortions, and in 1945 none. In 1945, 479 calves between the ages of four and eight months previously vaccinated have come into production—some of them with second calves—with no abortions.

In 1945, 597 of these registered cattle were blood-tested, including the bulls and vaccinated calves. Of these, 383 were negative; 59 were reactors, and 155 suspects. (A suspect is an animal disclosing slight reaction.)

In 1945, 205 of the original 246 cattle vaccinated in 1943 were blood-tested on July 21. There were eight reactors, 119 suspects and 78 negatives.

The objection to vaccinating adult cattle is that tests do not distinguish the

difference between reaction caused by vaccination and that caused by infection. For that reason a number of states do not now accept adult vaccinated cattle.

A number of grade herds were infected in Colorado, with abortions. In order to control this condition, vaccination was practiced. In one herd in 1942, 773 blood tests were made. The herd showed 208 reactors and 216 suspects, with 349 negatives. This herd contained 1,887 adult cows and they were vaccinated when from five to seven months in pregnancy. In 1942 this herd had 447 abortions. After being vaccinated in pregnancy, in 1943 there were 503 abortions. In 1944 there were 37 abortions; in 1945, 17. In 1945 there were in the herd 1,634 calves vaccinated from the ages of four to eight months, that had now come into production—some the second time—with no abortions.

The above figures are given to show that when a grade herd is badly infected, you will not stop abortions when you vaccinate adult cattle already in pregnancy, but you WILL obtain results the following year . . . and it must be remembered that grade cattle are kept only to have calves.

In a purebred herd that had been accredited, 101 adult cows were vaccinated when two to seven months in pregnancy, in 1944. In 1944 there were three abortions following vaccination. In 1945 there were no abortions. In 1945 there were also in this herd 105 calves vaccinated between four and eight months, coming into production—some in the second calving—with no abortions.

In a grade herd there were 82 calves, vaccinated when five to seven months in pregnancy in 1943. In that year there were three abortions following the vaccinations. In 1944 there were no abortions, and in 1945 none. In 1945 88 calves were vaccinated at four to eight months of age; these came into production with no abortions.

In 1943 a herd of 109 registered cows was vaccinated when open. In 1944

there were no abortions, and in 1945 there were no abortions. In this herd there were, in 1945, 88 calves which were vaccinated at four to eight months coming into production with no abortions.

A question has been raised regarding the control of Bang's disease from the public health standpoint. Dr. J. R. Mohler, former chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stated at the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association meeting in Chicago that it had never been proved that calves properly vaccinated were spreaders of the disease. Public health authorities are interested in the production of clean milk that will not infect human beings with brucellosis. It can be said that dairy calves, properly vaccinated, become clean before they come into production; but when numbers in large dairy herds are infected with Bang's disease, the quickest and most economical means of controlling the disease is by vaccination of clean adult cattle. However, here the question arises: there is no way of telling later on when a vaccinated cow reacts whether the reaction is caused by vaccination or by infection. In all larger dairy centers the milk is pasteurized—and in milk properly pasteurized there is no danger of infection to a human being.

The BAI has recognized calfhood vaccination in the control of Bang's disease, and it has now recognized vaccination in adult cattle in problem herds. The state of Connecticut has probably gone further than any other in the Union in this respect, by making compulsory the vaccination of all calves between four and eight months in the state at no expense to the owner. The law was passed by the 1945 general assembly, and specifies that the animal must have been clean before vaccination.

Farmers Warned About Land Prices

Some unfavorable developments in the current farm picture are listed by Paul W. Griffith, extension economist, Kansas State College at Manhattan.

1. Farmers are continuing to purchase land at higher prices even though it is likely that much of the period of high earnings is past. For the country as a whole, farm real estate prices have advanced about 1 per cent a month during World War II. The level is now 57 per cent above the 1935-39 average. On the average, it now takes about \$16,000 to buy a farm that could have been purchased for \$10,000 before the war.

2. Some farmers are incurring heavy debts to buy land. About one-third of all sales on credit involve mortgages of 75 per cent or more of the sales price. Thus, in many cases, the new mortgage probably exceeds the pre-war sales price of the property.

3. The number of farm resales to realize a profit after a limited period of ownership is tending to increase in most of the principal farm areas.

MAKE YOUR CONVENTION PLANS NOW

OFFICIAL call for the 49th annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association will be published next month. This is an advance notice to remind you that travel is still heavy and hotel reservations hard to get, so that those who are planning to attend the convention should make their reservations immediately and insist upon written confirmation. Be sure to specify the exact length of your stay.

There are many problems facing the industry at this time, the most important of which will be covered by top-notch speakers or in round table discussions. Among them are the following: subsidy removal; prospective demand for meat in relation to cattle numbers; purchases of meat by the government, both for army and foreign relief purposes; tariff reduction under the extended reciprocal trade act with power to make further cuts in tariff rates of as much as 50 per cent; importance of maintaining sanitary embargoes prohibiting imports of meat from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists; public land problems, etc.

You should participate and help determine policies for the critical reconversion year ahead.

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TEXAS CATTLE INDUSTRY THROUGH THE YEARS

By Herbert O. Brayer

Director, Western Range Cattle Industry Study

Part I.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FORMED THE basis of the subsistence economy introduced into the northern borderlands of Spanish America during the 17th and 18th centuries. Although the first modern cattle to enter Texas were part of the supply train accompanying the Coronado Expedition of 1540-42, it was not until the founding of the early settlements west of the Brazos that the livestock industry became an integral part of the Texas scene. In the Spanish and, after 1821, the Mexican villages and ranchos cattle provided meat for the table, leather for clothes, harness, ropes, furniture, armor and a myriad of other uses . . . tallow from the fat cows became candles and also served in many household tasks as well as for medicinal purposes; hides were fashioned into water bags, while bone needles and other instruments could be readily found among the household necessities of the hispanic frontiersman. Essentially, however, the cattle industry of Spanish and Mexican Texas was a purely subsistence industry with little commercial activity except for a few hides. Despite this fact, cattle—and livestock in general—formed

the basis of wealth, and the individual worth of a colonial settler was judged by the number of cattle, horses and sheep he possessed.

Years of roaming in a semi-wild state on the unfenced Texas plains made significant changes in the Spanish stock. From the small, gentle breed originally imported by the settlers constant inbreeding plus physical adaptation to the open, unregulated methods of ranging produced a picturesque animal which one authority described thus:

"The bodies had an emphasized lankiness and were raised high from the ground by the long legs; the head was elongated, and in many of the animals the long, narrow face had a sinister and sullen expression. The wide-spreading curved horns, unlike those of most very long-horned varieties of cattle, generally had a horizontal trend, and not uncommonly their spread from tip to tip was as much as five feet and in some rather exceptional cases reached six."

Except for relatively few small villages, missions, and ranches, Texas—with its vast rolling plains covered with highly nutritive native grasses upon which grazed herds of buffalo and

roamed the wild Comanche and other tribesmen—remained largely unsettled until after Mexican independence (1821) and the promulgation of the Colonization Acts in the second and third decades of the 19th century. A few hearty Anglo-American pioneers settled east of the Brazos, taking up bottom land suitable for small scale farming, and a number imported cattle from Louisiana; but in the main they followed the pastoral pattern established by their hispanic predecessors and neighbors. The greatest expansion in the cattle trade began, however, with the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States in 1845. Thousands of Anglo-Americans migrated to the new state and a large proportion of these entered the livestock business. So rapidly did they expand the raising of cattle that by the outbreak of the Civil War Texas had more cattle than any other state in the Union.

Chief difficulty in this pre-war business was that production had long since surpassed the demand for cattle in local and nearby markets. A limited number of prime steers were annually marketed in New Orleans and Mobile for the do-



Shipping time in today's Southwest (Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex.)



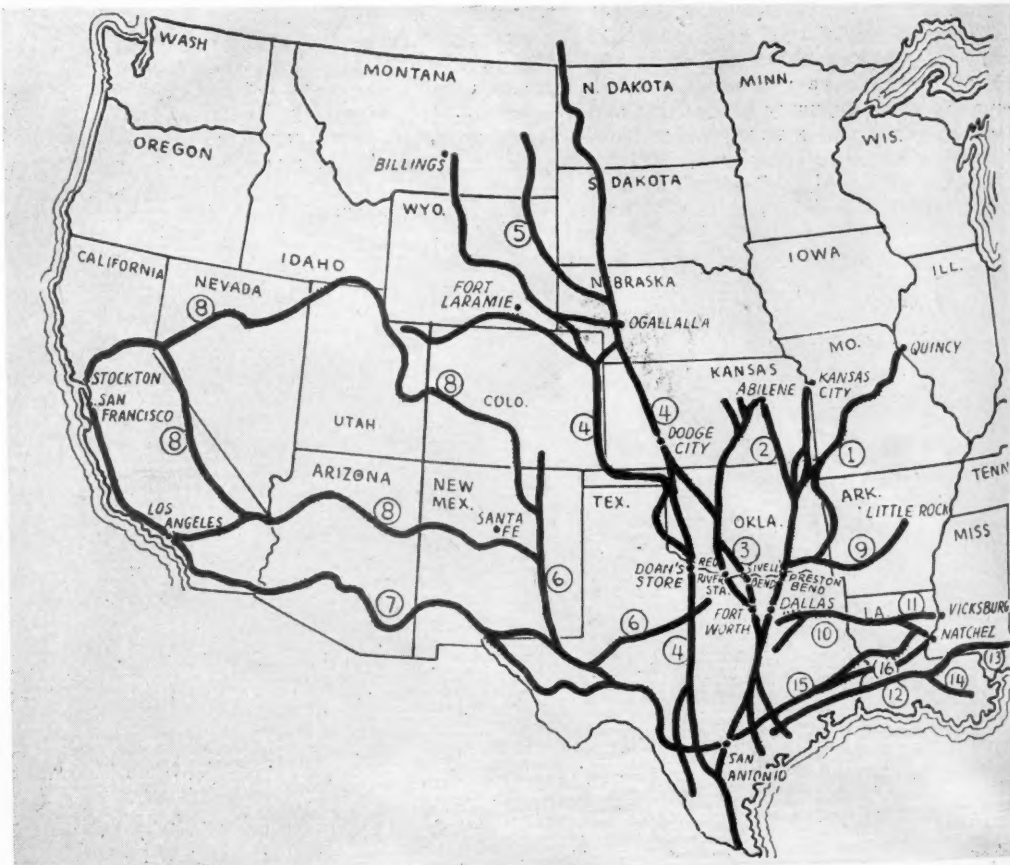
mestic market and for the West Indies trade. A number of others were driven north to supply the newly established army posts guarding the recently opened trails to California and the western territories. Several enterprising Texas cattlemen took advantage of the unprecedented migration to California resulting from the Gold Rush in 1849 and in the succeeding years drove thousands of long-horned cattle the 1,500 to 2,000 miles to Los Angeles and San Francisco—the first major cattle drives in Texas history. Steers purchased in Texas at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 a head were sold in California at \$60 to \$150 each, but the rigors and hazards of the long journey through dry deserts and Indian infested country seriously reduced the attraction of this trade and it declined rapidly after 1854.

Despite such evidences of a growing demand for Texas beef, no sizeable or reliable market was available to the



Two longhorns, raised by McNeill & Graves, Brazoria, Tex., descendants of the old-timers that traveled the old Texas cattle trails. (Courtesy The Cattleman.)

Unlike any other movement except the Westward migration, the extension of Texas trail herds from 1845 to 1900 literally covered the West. Principal trails indicated are: (1) Old Shawnee Trail, running from Preston, Tex., to Sedalia, Mo., and beyond. (2) West Shawnee Trail, a westward extension to Abilene, Kan.; there was also an intermediate trail (not numbered on the map) leading to Kansas City. (3) Chisholm Trail, leading from Texas to Abilene and other Kansas shipping points; the main Red River crossing was at Red River Station, but there was also a crossing at Sivell's Bend. (4) Dodge, or Western Trail, which crossed the Red River at Doan's Store, north of Vernon, Tex. (5) Montana Trail, an extension of the Western Trail; there were several of these extensions into Wyoming and Montana and even as far north as the Indian reservations across the Canadian border. (6) Goodnight-Loving Trail, originating near Fort Belknap, near present Eliasville in Young County, Tex., and extending westward to the Pecos, thence northward into New Mexico and Colorado. (7) Main California Trail. (8) Other trails leading to California over which some herds were driven. (9) Old Government Road, from Fort Washita on the Red to Little Rock, Ark. (10) Shreveport Trail leading from Blackland Prairies near Dallas to Shreveport and beyond. (11) Extensions of Shreveport Trail to Natchez and Vicksburg. (12) Atascosita Road and Opelousas Trail, an early coastal route from Texas to Louisiana. (13) and (14) Extension of the Opelousas Trail to Mobile and New Orleans. (15) Old San Antonio Road, from San Antonio to Natchitoches. (16) Old Contraband Trail, a smugglers' route which closely paralleled the Old San Antonio Road but by-passed principal settlements and military posts. (Courtesy Texas Geographic Magazine.)



ranchers plan of steers by New Orleans opening monopolies New Orleans steamship on the tr The price to \$16, a to realize expanded They rea kets coul where th towns co crease in souri tra and Ka Oxen we trail to Northwe Oregon, Texas br the new Kansas, Illinois veloped cattle b War. T tension petus to tation b more he Mississi cattle r Chicago ing from the disc region seekers Texas and we this tra outbrea One c Novem



Branding scene. (Amarillo Globe-News Photo.)

ranchers until James Foster hit upon the plan of organized shipping of prime steers by steamship from Indianola to New Orleans. For some years after the opening of this trade in 1849 Foster monopolized the Texas beef trade at the New Orleans market, while the Morgan steamship line had a virtual monopoly on the transporting of the Texas herds. The price of choice steers rose from \$10 to \$16, and a number of Texans began to realize the future of the trade if expanded markets could be developed. They readily understood that such markets could be opened in the North only where the rapidly expanding cities and towns could absorb the vast annual increase in the Texas herds. The Missouri trade—at Independence, Westport and Kansas City—developed rapidly. Oxen were sold to immigrants on the trail to Utah, California, the Pacific Northwest and to the freighters on the Oregon, California and Santa Fe trails. Texas breeding stock was in demand for the new farm and ranching areas of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois. Kansas City and St. Louis developed into major markets for Texas cattle before the outbreak of the Civil War. The westward and southern extension of railroads gave additional impetus to the cattle traffic as transportation became available to the older and more heavily populated areas east of the Mississippi. As early as 1853 Texas cattle reached New York by rail from Chicago where they brought prices ranging from \$65 to \$78 a head. Following the discovery of gold in the Pikes Peak region in 1858 and the rush of gold seekers to the Rockies a number of Texas herds were also trailed north and west to this new mining area, but this trade was quickly interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in 1860.

One other factor had marked influence

on the Texas cattle trade in the pre-Civil War period. This was the appearance of "Texas fever"—a somewhat mysterious disease (at that date)—which seemed to attack northern livestock in those areas to which Texas cattle were imported or through which the trail herds passed en route to northern markets. To the evident surprise of both northern and Texas farmers and cattlemen the long-horned southern stock

seemed unaffected in spite of being the carrier from which northern stock became infected. Sporadic outbreaks of the disease wreaked havoc among the northern herds and resulted in sharp clashes between resident farmers and the Texas drovers. Organized opposition soon resulted in quarantine laws and restrictive legislative acts in Missouri, Kansas and Illinois designed to protect the northern cattle. Only the outbreak of the war and the resultant curtailment of the Texas drives prevented widespread imposition of such measures.

Despite this threat the period up to the Civil War was one of rapid expansion for the Texas cattle industry. Unfortunately for the growers it was a period in which their herds grew much more rapidly than did their markets. Only prime steers were really marketable, leaving vast herds of cows, plus the older and poorer grades of cattle, as a drug upon the market. This excess had begun to pose a real problem by 1860 for there were already signs of overstocking with the resultant decline in the condition of the ranges and in the price obtained for Texas cattle at all markets.

The Civil War resulted in disaster to the cattle industry. Texas joined her fate with that of the Confederacy and promptly lost her northern markets. Many of the leading stockraisers and their cowboys volunteered or were drafted into the army, leaving their women and children to operate the ranches as best they could. Hundreds

(Continued on Page 28)



Registered heifers on Bowen stock farm, Coleman County. (Texas A & M photo.)

JUNIPER COMES TO THE GRASSLANDS

Why It Invades Southwestern Grassland; Suggestions on Control



Juniper invasion of grama grassland in central Arizona.

By Kenneth W. Parker, Forest Ecologist
Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station *

MILLIONS OF ACRES OF GRASS-land in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas have been and are still being silently invaded by low-value shrubs and trees. This encroachment has been so gradual during the past 50 years or more (there is little visible change from one year to the next) that few people realize what is taking place. Stories such as those of the stockman who had been out of the country for 30 years and on returning home was amazed at the extensive change from grassland to woodland, and of the cowman who roped a wild steer in a certain flat some 40 years ago and now will tell you that you can hardly ride a horse in the same place, all serve to arouse concern as to the meaning of this invasion. Among the more common trees which appear to have gone on the rampage is juniper, often referred to as "cedar." Among the species of juniper that are most abundant and well distributed in the Southwest are alligator juniper (*Juniperus pachyphloea*), oneseed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*), Utah juniper (*Juniperus utahensis*) and Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). It is the purpose of this article to discuss briefly the meaning, the causes and the present best known means of controlling juniper invasion.

* Maintained by the Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, for Arizona, New Mexico and west Texas, with headquarters at Tucson, Ariz.

The Meaning of Juniper Invasion

The significance of cedar or juniper invasion is generally not fully appreciated until the plant has become firmly established. Then when it is recognized that a former grassland has been converted into woodland, the question arises as to what to do about it. Some regard it as a problem, whereas others deem it a blessing. Victor H. Schoffelmayer in an article entitled "Texas Problem—Grass vs. Cedars," which appeared in the April, 1939, issue of the *Cattleman*, pointed out these two conflicting philosophies; namely, whether to kill out and control juniper, "to encourage more grass for more cattle and sheep or whether to practice scientific forestry and preserve (it) as an economic asset." Needless to say, the latter viewpoint fails to impress the average stockman to whom juniper invasion means reduced grazing capacity and increased difficulty in handling livestock.

There are, on the other hand, millions of acres of woodland which, insofar as historic records show, have always been juniper and should probably remain as such. Little has been done to date with these lands in the way of use and improvement by scientific forestry practices even though the future possibilities from a chemurgic viewpoint appear to be great. Aside from its value for fuel and posts, it is possible that juniper may become in the future an important source

of cellulose and certain other chemicals which it contains. No one who understands the problem wants to eradicate juniper within its natural range where it has always grown or where stands are sufficient for lumber and wood products. However, where the range of juniper is being extended and where it is encroaching on perennial grassland, control of this plant in many instances is essential if the production of livestock on these lands is to continue unimpeded.

The coming of the juniper also has another major implication and that is the question of the relative value of juniper woodland and open grassland for water yield and protection against accelerated soil erosion. While experimental evidence on the effect of juniper invasion is meager, it is apparent from observations and studies so far made that encroachment of trees and shrubs ultimately means a thinning grass cover because of the shading effects of the trees and their competition with the grass cover for soil moisture. Reduction in grass cover bares the soil, increases evaporation, and usually results in accelerated erosion. The question of grass versus juniper as water-yielding areas admittedly needs further study.

An increase of trees and shrubs in grassland means that the soil is robbed of moisture that would otherwise produce range forage. In most areas of the Southwest moisture is probably the most

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important factor because the limited rainfall will permit only a restricted amount of plant growth, whether it be grass, weeds, shrubs or trees. As the trees become larger and more numerous the demand for moisture likewise increases, with the result that each year, depending on the amount of rainfall, less and less range forage is produced. To the rancher this means that, although his range may be properly stocked now, he will be forced eventually to reduce his herds in accordance with a dwindling forage supply.

Causes of Juniper Invasion

Various causes have been advanced from time to time regarding the phenomenal spread of juniper into the grassland areas of the Southwest. Among the more commonly advanced reasons are: (1) fire (either protection from it or uncontrolled burning); (2) dissemination of seed by livestock, particularly sheep, and (3) excessive grazing of the grass by domestic livestock.

It is probable that in the early days range fires played an important role in the prevention of juniper encroachment on grasslands by periodically killing young seedlings that may have become established. However, it is also true that once juniper has become established and attained a height of 2 or 3 feet it is difficult to kill by fire. Observation has shown that fire, unless it is extremely hot and of long duration, will not ordinarily kill juniper, particularly the sprouting forms. Grass fires are generally flashy and of short duration.

Effective means of seed dispersal in the form of transportation by water and by small mammals, birds, and even coyotes were present before the advent of domestic livestock. Seed dispersal by these natural means has been taking place for hundreds of years—principally in the areas within and immediately adjacent to the natural range of juniper. In spite of this annually repeated seeding the grassland areas remained open and the encroachment of juniper, if it was moving into the grassland, was undoubtedly extremely slow. With the introduction of livestock the dissemination of juniper seed was no doubt intensified. However, something other than better seed dissemination must have happened to the grasslands to permit the germination and seedling survival which during comparatively recent years has resulted in the rapid encroachment on extensive grassland areas by juniper.

Grazing use by livestock, combined with the effects of intermittent drought, has no doubt been responsible for much juniper invasion. Where grazing use is extremely heavy over a period of years, the perennial grass cover becomes thinned out, the grasses become poor in vigor, litter does not accumulate and much mineral soil becomes exposed. Juniper seed (and this is scarified by passing through the intestinal tract) is readily covered by the continual trampling and stirring up of the soil that unavoidably takes place in heavily grazed



A long spouted oil can with a thumb-operated pump valve is most effective in application of the arsenic to the girdle which encircles the stem.



Application of the poison in the basin method is simple and rapid. It requires nothing more than a bucket for carrying the arsenic solution and a tin can with a long wooden handle.

areas. Such conditions are excellent for the germination of juniper seed. Thus the establishment of juniper ultimately takes place in grassland areas where it was never known to grow.

In Arizona and New Mexico, juniper was originally confined largely to rocky ridges and other areas characterized by poor, shallow soils. These are naturally "dry" sites when compared to the adjacent grassland areas found on the valley fills and plains with deeper, richer soils. In the latter areas the site becomes drier as the plant cover is thinned and the litter destroyed by too heavy grazing. The moisture-holding capacity of the soil is also reduced through impaction of the surface by trampling. Many of these valley fills and meadows are rendered still drier through the lowering of the water table by gully cutting. With the drying out of the grassland, conditions become favorable for the encroachment of juniper from the nearby ridges. This phenomenon has been definitely known to have occurred in southern Utah and is described in detail by Cottam and Stewart.¹

That the rate of juniper encroachment, as well as increase of abundance within its original habitat, is closely related to degree of grazing use may be observed along stock driveways. It is not unusual in these areas to find that in the restricted portions of the driveway where grazing use has been inevitably close, juniper has become firmly established and abundant, whereas where grazing has been lighter, juniper is sparse and scattered.

Although moderate or light grazing use will retard juniper invasion, it is not known that it will definitely prevent it. Furthermore, no degree of moderation will drive it out once it has become established. It is small comfort to the stockman with heavily infested ranges to know that the invasion would have been less rapid if he had managed his range differently in the past. The paramount problem to him is not only how to control further spread but also how to get rid of what he has now and improve the condition of his range. This is a problem of major importance. The answer has not as yet been satisfactorily worked out either from a current economic point of view or from the long-time best use and wisest management of the land resource.

Problem of Control Difficult

There is no easy way to kill out undesirable vegetation, whether it be juniper or wild morning glory. It all costs money. The most practical means of meeting the juniper problem is to control it at the start since it may be done most easily and economically at that time. Killing out sparse, scattered stands on range land will not mean increased grazing capacity, but it will prevent further

(Continued on Page 30)

¹Cottam, W. P. and Stewart, George. Plant succession as a result of grazing and of meadow desiccation by erosion since settlement in 1862. Jour. Forestry 38: 613-626. August 1940.

THE FUTURE OF BEEF IN ALASKA

By M. RIORDAN

(CONCLUDED)

The early cowmen in Alaska shipped cattle from Seattle to Skagway or Valdez where they were either slaughtered or trailed to the interior. Some of these cattle shipped to Valdez were trailed as far north as Fairbanks. As these were mostly steers they were slaughtered that same season, being fattened on the grass along the trail and the hills near Fairbanks. Some old-timers claim that a few cattle were shipped up the Yukon River by boat and then trailed to the North Country up along the Kobuk, north of Nome. In 1886 or 1888 (the records are not quite clear), some cattle were shipped to Chirikof Island by a whaling company. Five Shorthorn cows and a bull were liberated on this island and some time later a Jersey bull was added to the herd. Since that time the cattle have had to shift for themselves, and they have increased to an uncounted number, variously estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 head. Another company shipped cattle to Kodiak Island early in this century but many of them were lost because of lack of winter feed, some were caught by the tide and others suffered death from other causes. However, some of their descendants still remain on Sitkalidak Island.

As was stated earlier, cattle in considerable numbers were maintained by the Russians during their occupation of Alaska. They subsisted in winter on hay

made from native grass found near these settlements. At Ninilchik on Cook Inlet 25 head of cows of the Siberian type were found. At that time most of the cattle along the southeastern coast, kept mainly for dairy purposes, were probably of United States origin. However, these at Kodiak were of Russian origin.

Since Alaska imports annually several millions of dollars worth of beef and dairy products, Uncle Sam thought it would pay to try raising cattle—not the scrawny Russian type as evidenced by the remnants of those first herds, but real cattle fit to meet the needs of Alaska. It was promptly found that the Territory, save for southeastern Alaska, was largely a forage-producing area, and that certain valleys in particular were eminently suited to farming and that there were, likewise, unlimited possibilities for livestock raising. Then, with this much information at hand, a search was started for a breed of cattle rugged enough to withstand the rigors of the cold winter, warm-coated—a good "rustler" that did not require pampering of any sort—and, finally, a breed that had hoofs capable of pawing through the light snow and was not afraid to use them. The reindeer fits all of these requirements but the reindeer was not what Uncle Sam had in mind, so he decided to experiment and after some very interesting trials and errors, he made an

animal to order. Perhaps it was not all that could be desired but the experiments are still continuing.

An experiment station was opened at Kenai on Cook Inlet in 1899. A cow of Siberian origin was purchased for the station from Ivan Bornowske in 1902. Previously, these Russian cattle had subsisted entirely on native grass.

Then, in 1906, the experiment station established the Galloway herd which consisted of one male and six females which were placed at Kenai, while the other four



The sire of this Yak-Galloway hybrid male was a polled yak; the dam, a Galloway cow. The fuzzy haired appearance of the calf's pelt is a modified inheritance from his father's "fringy" side of the family.

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the original shipment were placed on Wood Island. In 1907 the cattle on Kenai were moved to Kodiak. In 1907 the herd was further increased by the purchase of another bull and 18 cows. In establishing the Galloway breed, the experimenters believed that it might be possible to develop a dual-purpose breed of cattle capable of furnishing both milk and beef. The experiment seemed to be going nicely when Mt. Katmai, in May, 1912, erupted, throwing up ashes which covered the ground of the experiment station with 18 inches of ashes, although the volcano was on the Alaska Peninsula nearly 100 miles distant. This disaster necessitated moving the herd to Washington where it remained until 1914, when a part of the herd was returned to the Territory.

In 1916, this same herd was found to have contracted tuberculosis while in the state of Washington. That same year a herd of Holsteins was brought to Kodiak and a cross-breeding experiment was begun. A few promising individuals were developed, but the real blending of beef and dairy types was never accomplished, and the experiment ended in failure, for the best milk producers seemed to have inherited the short hair and other characteristics of the Holstein and none of the hardiness, long hair or beef conformation of the Galloway breed.

In 1917 cross-breeding was begun between Galloways and Holstein-Friesians, to create sturdy, general utility cattle that would be suitable for southern Alaska. However the really fascinating experiment was made at Fairbanks where the Asiatic yak was crossed with Galloway cattle. Cattle and yak have long been crossed in Asia, where the yak has been the domestic bovine of Tibet and adjoining India, China, Mongolia and Siberia. The yak can endure extreme altitude and extreme temperature in either its wild or its domestic state, and it is not at all fussy about forage. It stands on short, stout legs and has a very heavy, long coat of hair, that drops down like black chenille. The hybrids produced from this cross are curiously fringed bovines that can be used for meat, milk or domestic service. They are sturdy, stocky animals, although of odd appearance, and are perfectly adapted to the native pastures of both sub and supracarctic circles. (However, their meat was not universally popular.)

Herd Takes Leave

Due to a lack of funds the herd was finally liberated near Healy, but caused some trouble because of the strange persistency of the yak in bedding down in the railroad tunnel. They were, on this account, moved to Big Delta and eventually they disappeared. However, they seemed well able to take care of themselves against the ravages of wolves and severe climate.

Milking Shorthorns were introduced at the experiment station at Matanuska in 1920, and the experiments were carried on with the purpose and efficiency that had marked earlier experiments.



These oats were grown at Matanuska. The view is toward Knik Glacier in the left background.

Comparing three breeds as beef producers and their ability to maintain themselves on the native grasses and pasturage, the Galloways proved to be the best rustlers; the Galloway-Holstein, second; Shorthorns, third, and the pure Holstein, fourth. Some of the descendants of this stock still remain on Kodiak, Sitkalidak and Afognak islands.

The Feed Problem

The greatest problem in the beef cattle industry in Alaska is in connection with feed. In general, there is an abundance of grass in almost any section of the Territory where the vegetation is not wholly timber. Grazing lands are well supplied with water as streams, springs and lakes abound. Even swamp lands produce an abundance of forage which may either be used for summer grazing or may be cured for hay. However, the southeastern section of the Territory has the smallest acreage of land adapted to summer grazing. Hill sections which are not covered with timber supply good forage. Here, too, the mosquitoes are not so bothersome as in the swamp land where both flies and mosquitoes plague the stock until they are scarcely able to eat.

Ensilage might be one answer to the winter feed question. One way of preparing this is to cut the grass or oats and peas and then chop them into a silo. However, since the present method of binding and hauling by hand is rather expensive, the development of the grass silage harvester might make a vast difference in the beef cattle industry in Alaska. It will be a very real help in solving the meat problem for the Territory as the harvesting of either culti-

vated or native crops of hay is almost impossible owing to wet weather in many sections of the country. The rainy season and harvest arrive simultaneously, so that the only sure way of curing any kind of hay is to hang it on stakes to dry. These poles are from eight to nine feet in length and are sharpened at both ends. In one end of the pole a large nail is driven about 30 inches from the point. The other end is then driven into the ground about 18 inches, and the hay is pitched over the top of this and allowed to settle down to the nail. In a protected field (protected from the wind), the hay may be left on the stakes until used, or until dry.

The amount of hay to store for winter feed will depend upon the location of the cattle range, and how far north it is. The length of the feeding period also varies from no feeding period at all, on some of the islands to the southwest, up to eight months in the interior. Another handicap is the lack of transportation, for although beef cattle are grazed on two or three large islands near Kodiak where they graze outside the entire year, these herds have not been profitable because the problem of marketing beef from the islands is most difficult.

In the winter of 1929 and 1930 the Galloway-yak hybrids were kept in a wooded pasture with only an open shed for shelter. They were fed oat straw supplemented, beginning April 1, with oat hay, and were watered only during periods of extreme cold. At other times they obtained sufficient water from melting snows. Each animal consumed a total of approximately two tons of oat

(Continued on Page 28)

DDT Precautions Urged

Some new warnings about DDT have been voiced by Merle Goodwin Payne who is an associate chemist of the experiment station at A & M College, Fort Collins, Colo. She stresses first that, being a poison, DDT should be clearly so labeled on all containers, and mixtures of the chemical should not be allowed to come in contact with food for animals or human beings.

It is suggested that a precautionary cover of moist gauze be used over the nose and mouth when working with DDT. It is a nerve poison for both man and animal and should be kept off the skin—particularly in oil solutions, because that form causes it to be more readily absorbed. Added protection may be gained when spraying by the wearing of gloves. It should be remembered also that DDT in oil solutions constitutes a fire hazard if carelessly handled.

Because extensive tests have proved concentrations under 2 per cent to have little value, it is wise to note well what amount of DDT is included; the information should clearly appear on the label.

Bright sunlight and high winds have been found to cause rapid disintegration of DDT and exposure to either renders ineffective in a comparatively short time the DDT residue.

Spraying DDT on the walls of stables and barns is the best method of killing flies, but it is disclosed that alkali is destructive to the chemical and it is

therefore inadvisable to put it on walls that have been whitewashed.

The use of DDT as an insecticide is "still in the experimental stage" and the expectation that one application will serve as a general cure-all is declared to be unjustified.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that DDT is the perfect answer to the bedbug problem. Apply a 5 per cent spray or 10 per cent powder to mattresses and beds. One and a half ounces of 10 per cent powder will immunize a bed for six months. When a 5 per cent DDT solution of 7 ounces technical grade DDT and 1 gallon kerosene is used, about 3 ounces of this spray is needed to each bed. It is not necessary to treat walls in this instance. It is emphasized that gasoline must never be used.

For cockroaches a 10 per cent powder put in their hiding places will destroy these pests after a week. Fleas can be treated by dusting sleeping places of dogs with a 10 per cent powder.

For flies and mosquitoes a 5 per cent solution of DDT sprayed on walls, doors, screens and ceilings will keep its killing power for several weeks.

Chemical DDT is more effective in the destruction of insects when it is applied as a "residual" spray to walls and surfaces visited by insects, rather than as "space" sprays which are applied in the air as a fog or mist and when so used are not intended to leave an insect-killing residue, say the entomologists.

Timely information on use of DDT as



Or you can dust his sleeping place.

an insecticide to combat cattle lice is given by Dr. W. E. Shull of the University of Idaho extension service. Large herds, he said, may be sprayed with a power sprayer using a solution of 4 pounds of wettable DDT (in 50 per cent dust) to 100 gallons of water. The 25 per cent dust of DDT will require 8 pounds per 100 gallons of water. A half gallon of this spray should be applied to each animal. Where there are only a few cattle, hand treatment can be given with a 2 per cent DDT dust, about an ounce per animal.

Recent tests at the Angleton station of the Texas agricultural experiment

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Proposes Forest Program

THE YAVAPAI CATTLE GROWERS of Arizona have summarized the plight of the National Forest grazing permittees as follows:

The policy of the Forest Service is bringing economic ruin to hundreds of thousands of permittees by its drastic cutting of forest permits, and is a continuous threat to any possible stabilization. These permittees are not just individual cowmen; rather, they are a considerable part of one of the greatest industries in the United States. This industry will be very adversely affected by the present policy of the Forest Service.

Years ago when the West was a vast open range with the sky the limit, ranges were overstocked at times. Now, with each individual range fenced and the number of cattle thereon strictly controlled, overgrazing except in rare instances has become a thing of the past. For some time the number ranging on the forest reserve has been greatly reduced. We are very positive in our belief that the ranges are not now overstocked and are improving and that further cutting of permits is most unnecessary and will only bring financial ruin to the stockmen. At the present status, the vast majority of permittees are just barely making a living. Any further reduction will be disastrous.

It is our belief that the erosion talk is greatly exaggerated and is distorting

the truth. Severe erosion took place during millions of years before the first cow drew breath. The Rocky Mountain area is not a sod area and never will be. We believe that theory and book learning rather than sound experience determines the policy of the Forest Service. A few normal rain years will do far more to improve ranges than would drastic cuts over a period of years.

Stability to the cow business is even more necessary than to most other industries. It takes three years to produce a two-year-old heifer. The continuous cutting of permits and whacking away at permittees by the Service has produced turmoil, disgust, financial ruin and is killing the desire to improve ranges. Cattlemen have invested millions in hard-earned capital improving their forest ranges. The Forest Service just shrugs its shoulders when economic units are ruined by permit cutting, or when improved range land is taken away from one to give to someone else. The incentive to improve ranges is being killed. Why invest labor, time and money in something to be taken from the investor?

The Forest Service policy to the effect that range permits can neither be sold nor bought is hypocritical. They have been bought and sold since the inception of the Service. A certain permit goes with a certain acreage of patented land which is transferred to the new owner upon sale of said land. It is of utmost

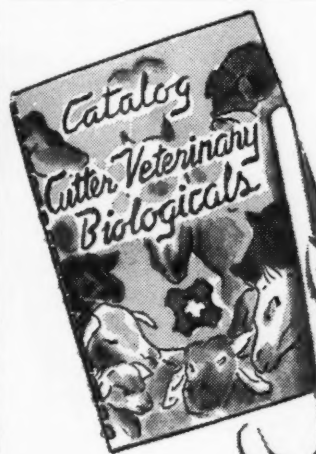
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Spraying for Flies (USDA photos)

station established that a spray mixture of DDT and wettable sulphur would give cattle virtual immunity from horn fly bites for a minimum of 15 days and in instances as much as 19 days. The spray, applied to Brahma-Hereford heifers, was composed of 10 per cent DDT crystals, 85 per cent wettable sulphur and 5 per cent inert matter mixed with a solution of water in a power sprayer.

Tests at the Oklahoma A & M College showed that a 5 per cent DDT oil spray is only very slightly toxic to horseflies. Since it does not repel them the value of such a spray was considered small.



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Our Roots Are in this

HOW often you hear a man say of the land he owns . . . "When my son takes over, this will be a better place than when I got it!" Such a desire is natural to a father and splendidly American! Along with the expressed thought, there is a deep-rooted pride in continuous family ownership of productive land. So long as this ideal lives, agriculture will continue to be "the broad, enduring base upon which the entire U. S. economy rests."

There are many farm and ranch sons who stay in their families' business on the land. Some who do leave, however, might also stay, were there written business agreements between father and son. Such agreements insure a fair return to both "partners" for the labor, capital and ability they contribute to their joint enterprise.

Practical father-and-son farm business agreements have been worked out and are proving their worth in actual practice on many of the nation's farms and ranches. The various forms of these agreements cannot be explained in detail here, but they are available and worth study. Excellent bulletins on this subject may be had by writing to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, for Circular No. 587; or to Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, for Special Bulletin No. 330.

We, at Swift & Company, know that a prosperous agriculture is the base of our prosperity and we are proud to say with you . . . "Our roots are in this land."



PHENOTHIAZINE FOR FARM FLOCKS

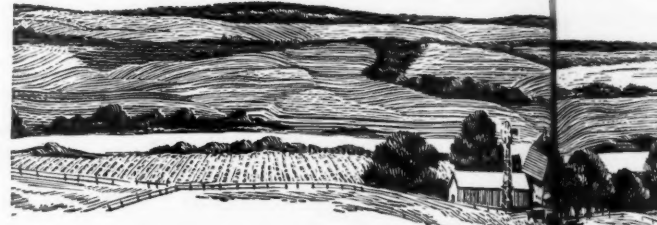
By RICHARD C. MILLER

Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station

All sheep in farm flocks—ewes, rams and lambs—should be dosed late this fall or early winter with phenothiazine and again in the spring after lambing time. From at least May 1, through September, the one-to-nine phenothiazine-salt mixture should be accessible in a covered feeder that protects it from the weather.

In Kentucky tests during the past three years, involving 30,000 breeding ewes, this program (in connection with generally recognized good farm flock practices, such as pasture rotation), eliminated the dosing of any lambs in more than 90 percent of the flocks, and made possible the growing out of even the latest lambs to good market weights and finish. The average increase in weight per lamb was nearly 12 pounds above normal prewar average. The average annual cost for phenothiazine was less than 30 cents per ewe.

Farmers and ranchers in doubt as to time and frequency of treatment best suited to their conditions and purposes should consult their state agricultural college.



Have you heard about the new improved lard?

Swift & Company, after ten years research and consumer tests, has developed a brand new product—Swift's Bland Lard. It has all the advantages of other high grade shortenings, plus the important quality found only in lard. It will cause millions of American housewives to use more lard, and that's mighty important to producers.

Any improvement in pork products which boosts consumer demand (such as a superior lard) will have a porting effect on live hog prices, because the price paid for livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.

What Do You Know!

1. What must livestock producers, meat packers and merchants all have, to stay in business?
2. What is the broad, enduring base upon which the U. S. economy rests?
3. What should be used to clean eggs?

You will find the answers elsewhere on these two pages.

\$5 IDEA WINNERS

For a belt with no splice and one that doesn't slip easily, I use a discarded auto tire, cutting the side walls and leaving just the facing.

Phillip Erickson,
Broton, Minnesota

Keep a bottle of soapy water wrapped in an old clean cloth in the pocket of the car, handy for washing your hands after changing a tire on the road.

Miss Myrtle Odell
Clarion, Iowa

Send us your ideas that have proved helpful around your farm or ranch. We will pay you \$5 for each one you send which we publish on this page. Address, Agricultural Ideas Editor, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois. Sorry, we cannot return unused items.

Clean EGGS SELL BETTER

It will pay you to "dry-clean" all soiled eggs before you sell them. Fine sandpaper, emery cloth or steel wool will remove most dirt spots. Do NOT wash them in water, as eggs absorb both water and bacteria.

HE WHO GOBBLES
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GOBBLES BEST!



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This Land...



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

The livestock-and-meat industry is like an endless chain. The meat travels in one direction; from livestock producer to meat packer, to retail dealer, to consumer. And coming back in the opposite direction is money; from the meat purchaser to the storekeeper, to the meat packer, to the man who grows the livestock.

There must be motive power to keep that chain running, and that motive power is profit. It is profit that keeps ranchers and farmers producing livestock; profit keeps meat packers slaughtering, dressing and delivering meat to retailers; profit keeps retailers selling meat in their stores.

We at Swift & Company well know that a continuing loss anywhere along the line would mean that *all* of us would suffer. Thus, it is clearly to our own advantage to operate our end of the livestock-and-meat industry so *efficiently* that the money the consumer pays for meat shall cover all costs *plus a sufficient profit* for retailers and livestock producers, as well as for ourselves.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Soda Bill Sez:

...That a steer is like a sofa. His frame is built on the range, his upholstery is put on in the Corn Belt, and he is often polished off in the city.

...That the important thing about a water-hole is water, and the important thing about a good farm is good farming.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Martha Logan's Recipe for CHICKEN REGAL

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 cups cubed cooked chicken | 2 cups cooked peas |
| 4 tablespoons chicken fat | 2 cups chopped mushrooms |
| 4 tablespoons flour | 4 tablespoons chopped pimiento |
| 2 teaspoons salt | 4 egg yolks |
| | 4 cups milk |

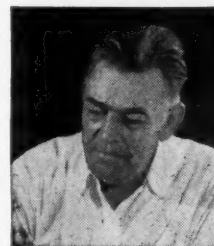
Make a white sauce of the fat, flour, milk, and seasoning. Add chicken, peas, mushrooms, and pimiento. Heat thoroughly. Beat yolks. Add a little of the hot mixture to the eggs and mix. Remove chicken mixture from the heat. Add egg mixture. Stir well. Serve immediately over hot biscuits, waffles, or cornbread.

CATTLEMAN ON HORSEBACK

Next time you are at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, if you see this big, jovial man sitting on a horse in the middle of a milling pen of cattle, that will be M. S. ("Si") Hughes, Swift's Head Cattle Buyer at Chicago.

'Way back in 1917, Si Hughes walked up to the Swift buyer in Kansas City and said, "Mister Stemm, I want a job." He got the job, and he's been with Swift ever since, except for a two-year army-hitch in World War I. Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Worth, St. Joseph, Kansas City again, and finally Chicago—all added to his experience in judging the quality and yield percentages, grading, etc., of cattle.

In 1943 he was made Head Cattle Buyer for Swift & Company at the Chicago Yards. He has a staff of experienced cattle buyers directly associated with him.



M. S. Hughes

★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS ★ ★ ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life

importance that the Service recognize that a permit is an equity and represents capital investment often greater than the value of the land. Until each forest permit is recognized as a definite economic unit representing actual capital invested, a part of which investment is actually destroyed by a permit cut, a fair and sound range policy cannot be formed. Cattlemen are more anxious than government officials to improve their ranges but are hesitant to co-operate with the government officials until their investments are protected by law.

The Forest Service attitude that cowmen are just incidental and are lucky to be allowed to use the vast range land must be changed to the realization of the fact that this range land forms a vital part of an enormous industry and that cattlemen must be treated as individuals with basic rights in this range land. In truth, there is absolutely no sound reason for the federal government's ownership of from 60 to 80 per cent of the land within the western states. This is economically unsound and grossly unfair. All lands within a state, except in national parks, should be owned by the state, with the conservation of natural resources mutually protected by both state and national government.

We are unalterably opposed to the present so-called form of government whereby the Forest Service uses autocratic and unlimited power to rule and to ruin a large part of the cow industry. A few appointed government officials now issue rules and regulations which become actual laws and which of late seem to have the purpose of ruining permittees of the national forests. We are of the strong opinion that Congress must immediately enact laws regulating the Forest Service and provide it with a definite framework within which stability, sound economy and protection of rights and investments to forest permittees will result. Congress must make the laws rather than the department and bureau heads. Furthermore, we believe it unconstitutional for the Forest Service either to take away or give away rights and investments made by cattlemen. While many economical groups receive government guaranteed produce prices, subsidies or plain handouts, we want, and insist upon, only stabilization, capital investment protection and fair play.

In their sharp objections to the cutting down of forest grazing permits, the Yavapai Cattle Growers have proposed the following program for "immediate action:"

1. Forest Service recognizes that a forest grazing permit represents rights and capital investments and is an important unit to be protected and can be bought and sold.

2. That present rule providing a 10 per cent cut in permits be taken upon sale be eliminated. To destroy an economic unit is contrary to sound and fair practices. Such cuts destroy the value

Gains Promise of Subsidy Removal Notice

WITH THE FALL RUN OF RANGE cattle in full swing and replacement needs of Corn Belt cattle feeders sharply increased by the practical certainty of large supplies of soft corn, F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, sent the following telegram to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson early in October:

"Our association and other groups working with us have for months past urged the elimination as quickly as possible of the beef subsidies paid to the packers for the purpose of holding down prices to consumers, with compensating adjustments in beef ceilings. We were advised by representatives of your department that the administration policy was to continue the subsidies until approximately June 30, 1946, but no official announcement has been made to that effect. More recently you suggested publicly that a start might be made on a program to eliminate the subsidies by Apr. 1, when many winter-fed cattle are still in the feedlots, and this uncertainty is now causing considerable confusion in livestock circles. It is only fair that cattle feeders filling their feedlots at this time should have definite assurance, at least six to eight months in advance, of what the subsidy removal program is to be. We adhere to our original belief that quick elimination of the subsidies and adjustment of ceiling prices is the best answer to the problem. Besides there now seems no further occasion to postpone it in connection with the "hold-the-line" policy of the government, because the substantial concessions being made to labor all along the line leave no possible excuse for continued consumer subsidies.

"The next six weeks will see the peak of the run of range cattle and we believe the feedlots will absorb a great number of them, guaranteeing future beef supplies if the feeders know where they stand. We urge you to make an immediate announcement stating whether the subsidies are to be quickly eliminated with compensating meat ceiling increases; whether they will be continued until June 30, 1946, at which time the Price Control Act expires, or whether, in the event you choose a third alternative, any reductions made prior to June 30 will be fully compensated for by an advance in meat ceiling prices."

In releasing the telegram Secretary Mollin stated that the American National Live Stock Association at the

time of its last conferences with officials of the Department of Agriculture in July, pending elimination of the subsidies, had likewise recommended a change in the basis of paying subsidies to the packers under the current program, under which maximum subsidies are paid at the top of the compliance range, so that 2 cents would be deducted from such payments for each 3 cent decline in average drove cost of all grades in place of the present system of deducting 4 cents for each 5 cent decline in price, with a minimum subsidy on the lower grades of 50 cents per hundred. The change proposed would help support the market on the grass types of cattle during the fall shipping season and would restore the program to practically the same basis that was in effect a year ago.

Secretary Mollin called attention to the fact that the announcement made by Judge Vinson on May 18, 1945, as director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to the effect that "there would be no downward revision in the overriding ceiling prices or in the maximum of the stabilization ranges for beef cattle, except bulls, without at least six months' advance notice to producers" was far short of the assurance of stability to which both cattle producers and feeders are entitled, in view of the fine cooperation they have given in producing maximum quantities of beef throughout the war period. The statement quoted above does not cover the matter of subsidies at all, either the major subsidies paid to the packers, as stated above, to hold prices down to the consumer, or the small subsidy of 50 cents per hundred recently granted the feeder. It is therefore imperative that advance notice of at least six to eight months should be given of any plan to reduce or eliminate these subsidies. They were initiated by the administration in lieu of a fair price schedule which the industry itself has always supported.

* * *

In direct response to the telegram above quoted, Secretary Mollin subsequently received a wire from the agriculture secretary declaring that "I have never announced cattle subsidies will terminate at a specific date, but have said they must be removed and have suggested June or July as time of year when removal would involve less damage to feeders and producers." The wire concluded: "Announcement of program removing subsidies will be made at least six months prior to such removal."

of the people's investment in the forests and cause financial loss to the taxpayers.

3. That the forest permits be frozen at the number of grazing units in the last-issued 10-year preference and be

re-issued in the same numbers in the new 10-year preference.

4. That, to correct actual overgrazing, temporary non-use, in part, be taken, this to be terminated as soon as range

(Continued on Page 22)

SERVING MANY MASTERS

Meat packers are required to serve not one, not two, but **four** masters:

(1) They must be the marketing agents for livestock producers, (2) They must be buying agents and manufacturers for consumers, (3) They must provide satisfactory jobs, steady employment and "Social Security" for their workers, and finally (4) They must conduct their business so as to earn a fair return on the money invested in it.

In serving these four masters, there are these three requisites:

(1) Livestock must be obtained in adequate amount and at prices which bear a definite relationship to the prices of the finished products, (2) An operating personnel, competent to do a good job in a highly competitive field, must be built up and maintained, (3) Sales outlets and an efficient sales organization must be developed.

Occasionally, consumers interested chiefly in quality and low prices overlook the problems in-

herent in buying at prices which will encourage livestock production, and in maintaining an efficient organization.

Also occasionally, producers interested chiefly in profitable prices and ease in marketing, overlook the problems inherent in maintaining efficient operating and sales organizations and in meeting the price and quality demands of a very exacting consuming public.

No packer, however, can remain in business unless he meets all three requisites. Armour and Company has succeeded in meeting these requirements for three-fourths of a century and that is why Armour and Company has constantly progressed and has constantly increased its capacity to serve producers and consumers.


President

ARMOUR and Company

improvement warrants. Likewise, temporary increases in permits be given to understocked ranges. Any increase in carrying capacity of a range should accrue to the permittee responsible for that improvement.

5. That the present range redistribution program be terminated at once. This procedure is the taking of part of a range from one permittee (without compensation) to be given to some other individual and is grossly unfair and solves no problem.

6. That stockmen's advisory boards be given legal standing with authority to appeal range matters to the highest authority. All disputes between forest supervisors and permittees are to be referred to the local advisory board for their investigation and decision. Any permittee shall have the right to appeal for a decision before the duly constituted civil court as in any other civil dispute.

RECKLESS—BUT INTERESTING

Some predictions that could get you pretty far out on a limb are quoted by the American Meat Institute from a Department of Agriculture publication, "What Peace Can Mean to American Farmers." The forecasts deal with meat production and farm livestock prices in 1950, "But the USDA warns that such long-range forecasting is subject to much error" and the estimates are based in part on the assumption of full employment—about 56,000,000—and a good demand for meat in 1950. Here are the figures:

	MEAT PRODUCTION (Dressed Wt. in Million Lbs.)		
	1950	1944	1935-39 Avg.
Beef and Veal.....	9,985	10,732	7,974
Lamb and Mutton.....	1,010	1,023	871
Pork (excl. lard).....	12,135	12,893	7,337
Total Meat.....	23,120	24,648	16,182
LIVESTOCK PRICES (DOLLARS PER CWT.)			
Beef Cattle.....	\$10.25	\$10.80	\$6.51
Veal Calves.....	12.00	12.60	7.75
Lambs.....	11.45	12.60	7.81
Hogs.....	11.25	13.10	8.30

NEW JUNIOR CLASSES IN DENVER STOCK SHOW

New classes agreed upon by the junior show committee of the 1946 National Western Stock Show, Jan. 11-19, have been announced by General Manager John T. Caine III. The innovation of junior show carlot classes of fat cattle and fat lambs are the result of the feeding by many youngsters in the region of substantial numbers of calves or lambs.

A carlot of fat calves consists of 15 head and, to be eligible, must be owned by the exhibitor for 180 days. A carlot of lambs, 110 head, must have been owned 90 days.

Copies of the new Junior National Western Stock Show rules may be obtained by writing to the National Western Stock Show, Stock Yards Station, Denver, Colo., or from county agricultural agents and 4-H club leaders.

CALIFORNIA MEETINGS

By F. E. Mollin, Secretary
AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

ON Wednesday, Oct. 10, a group of about 40 stockmen, packers and West Coast market representatives attended a dinner meeting at the Hotel Bellevue in San Francisco with Dan McKinney, secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association, presiding. Charles E. Blaine, traffic manager of the American National Live Stock Association and the CCA, discussed the situation created by the decision of the ICC in the westbound meat rate case. Your secretary discussed the current cattle situation, as affected by various governmental controls still in effect. Henry Levy of Mof-fat & Co. had seen to it that sizeable steaks were on hand to stimulate the discussion.

* * *

On Monday morning, Oct. 15, Secretaries McKinney and Mollin started a tour of northeastern California counties. Eight meetings were held as listed below, starting at Loyalton Monday and concluding Saturday night at Red Bluff. Secretary McKinney addressed the meetings on the activities of the CCA, discussing in particular recent efforts in connection with the westbound meat rate case; legislation passed at the recent session of the legislature; taking over by the CCA of various activities of the Pacific States Marketing Association; the fine new market letter "Hot Irons"; work on truck minimum weights, etc. Your secretary dwelt on the national cattle situation and the various current activities of the American National. In addition, the meetings were addressed by

E. Clyde Harris, chief, California state bureau of livestock identification, who spoke of recent changes in the brand laws; E. R. Cushing of the general land office at San Francisco, who dwelt particularly on the leasing of unappropriated public lands under Sec. 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, or their sale under Sec. 14 thereof; R. R. Lockhart, vice-president of the Bank of America, in charge of livestock loans; Earl Moore of the Tri-State Live Stock Credit Corporation; Dr. Jim Jacks of the Cutter Laboratories, who gave information on various disease control agents and methods. Local forest rangers also were on hand at most of the meetings.

Boler Rucker, supervising inspector under Mr. Harris, served as official guide for the party, and led the way on pleasant visits to several ranches en route—among them, the C. D. Loffranchinie ranch near Loyalton, the Mapes ranch near Susanville, the Opdyke ranch on Hat Creek, the Knoch ranch at Fall River Mills and the Meiss ranch (Jim Stevenson) near Davis.

Keen interest was shown at all the meetings in such problems as subsidy removal; the effect of lower westbound meat rates, and the post-war cattle picture. In all but one meeting there was strong complaint over continued cuts in permits by the Forest Service. It seemed to be the opinion of many that they were gradually being eased off the forests (and not too gradually, in some cases). Interest was shown in the McCarran forest bill (S-33). It was indicated that

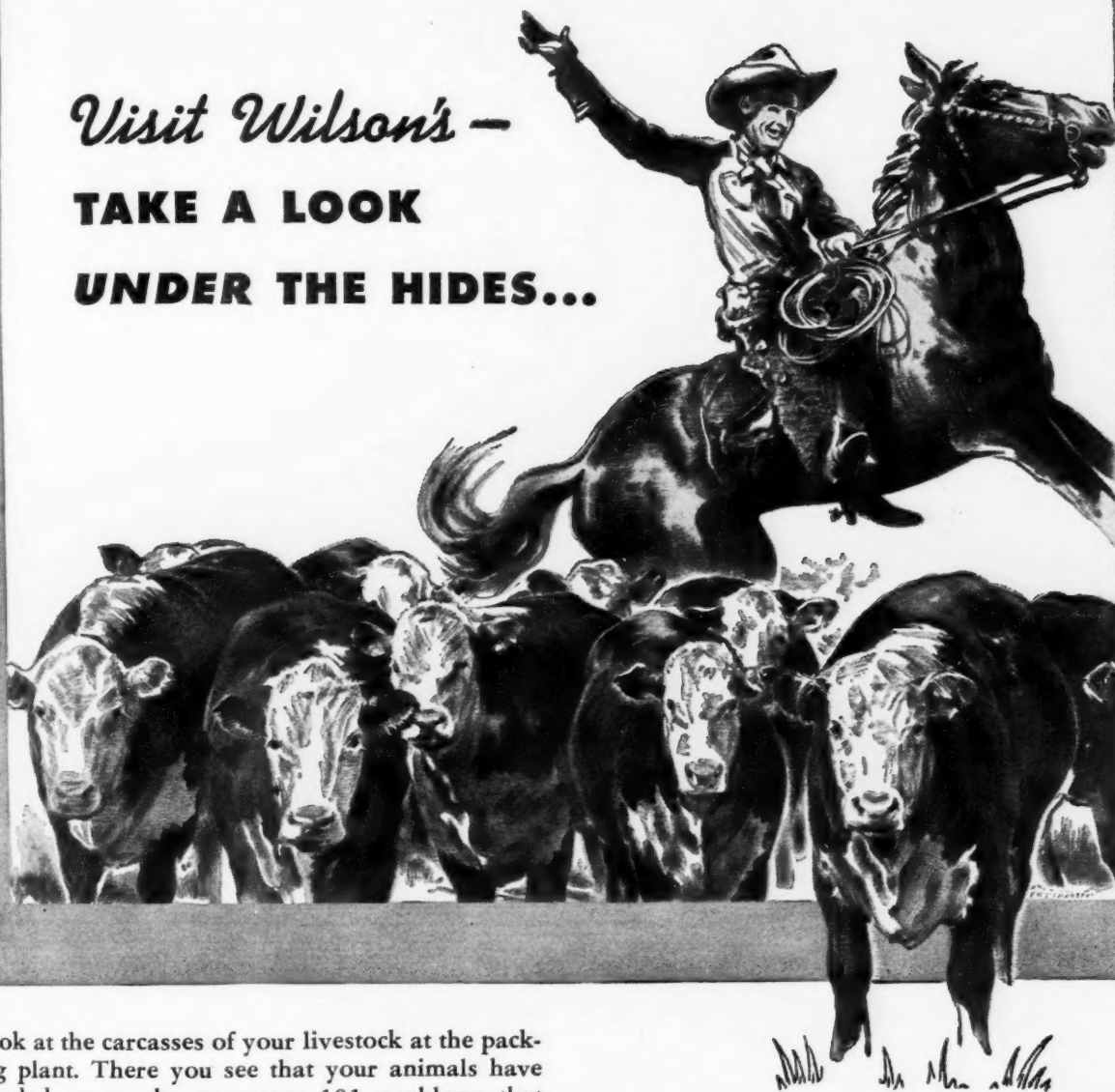
A ONE-OUT-OF-850,000 RARITY

According to the statistics of experts on such matters, that is how slim the chances are of seeing quadruplet calves. These little purebred Herefords — a heifer and three bulls — weighed 340 pounds each at the age of 5 months. They are the famous Arcady quadruplets, here posed for their first photograph with Vinnie Lucas on the farm of her father, Charles Lucas, at Dyer, Ky.

(Acme photo)



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TAKE A LOOK
UNDER THE HIDES...



Look at the carcasses of your livestock at the packing plant. There you see that your animals have handed on to the processor 101 problems that plagued the life out of you. There you see the effects of breeding, feeding, sanitation, and all forms of care. How you raised your animals is reflected in the way they must be prepared for the consumer.

Quality revealed under the hide is reflected in the quality of the finished meat product. Turning out meat products with a high consumer appeal is not a one man job—it is one in which we all share responsibility.

The production of healthy, good quality livestock is the first step. Then the meat packer must be alert

to all new processing opportunities. If we all do the best job we know how, we will be helping ourselves, and, also, we will be pulling together to place the entire livestock and meat industry on a more stable, prosperous basis.



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the Forest Service policy of no brush burning was materially lowering range carrying capacity in many areas. Each of the local groups favored a change in dates of the hunting season, so that it would open on Oct. 1 instead of Sept. 16, thus giving cattlemen a better chance to move their cattle out before the season opened, and also lessening the menace of fires started by the hunters.

The schedule of meetings follows:

Monday evening, Oct. 15—Loyalton, Sierra County: Roy Carmichael presiding.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 16—Susanville, Lassen County: E. B. Coffin, presiding.

Tuesday evening—Farm Bureau meeting and dinner at Standish.

Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17—Alturas: Modoc County branch of the CCA, Kenneth Flournoy presiding. A motion was passed to continue the calf plan for the benefit of the American National Association and the CCA. President Flournoy and Secretary Herman Weber were re-elected for the coming year and the president was also designated for a two-year term as director of the CCA. At a fine banquet in the evening, with a large crowd on hand, Dan McKinney served as toastmaster.

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 18—McArthur, Shasta County: F. M. Collison, president of Fall River Live Stock Association, presiding.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 19—Davis, Siskiyou County: dinner meeting. Boler Rucker was master of ceremonies. Jim Stevenson of the Meiss ranch, president of the Butte Valley Cattlemen's Association, presided at the business meeting. He was re-elected to the presidency and nominated a director of the CCA. Lloyd Stevenson was re-elected secretary.

Saturday noon, Oct. 20—Yreka, Siskiyou County; luncheon meeting, Siskiyou County Live Stock Association. Charles Hammond, president, in the chair. He and Morris Prather, secretary, were re-elected to their respective offices. Jim Stevenson was also nominated by this group for a CCA directorship, with the suggestion that the two organizations in Siskiyou County alternate hereafter in selecting a CCA director for the county.

Saturday, 8:30 p. m.—Tehama County branch CCA, Red Bluff, Calif.: Chas. Stover, president, in the chair.

* * *

It was a busy week and a tired crew that arrived late at Red Bluff, but the last meeting was just as interesting as the first one. Only wish time permitted more frequent trips of this kind.

A Cheerful Outlook

Cattle and sheep doing much better than a year ago; lambs and calves are looking good, as are prices. Range feed in fine condition.—LINN L. GIVLER, Powder River County, Mont.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association in its first meeting in early October drew some 350 people to Woodward. Cattlemen from an eight-county tie-in attended the meeting, which was followed by a range tour at Woodward and Fort Supply experiment stations. The association according to report has nearly 500 members, each of whom has 25 or more cattle under care, "excepting a 'business bunch', who are more or less honorary members." President of the eight-county association is Jim Selman; secretary is Bill Bland.

L. C. Montgomery, president of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association, at a joint meeting of cattle and sheep growers held in Salt Lake City, said that the extent of Forest Service cuts in grazing varying from 10 to 60 per cent, threatened existence of many small cattle and sheepmen and "in most cases it is unnecessary." He said forest officials have not taken sufficient care of the land and have neglected reseeding, fencing and water development programs for which Congress has appropriated money. Don Clyde, president of the Utah Sheep Growers Association, attacked the Forest Service's big-game policy. He said Utah has not enough hunters to keep down game population.

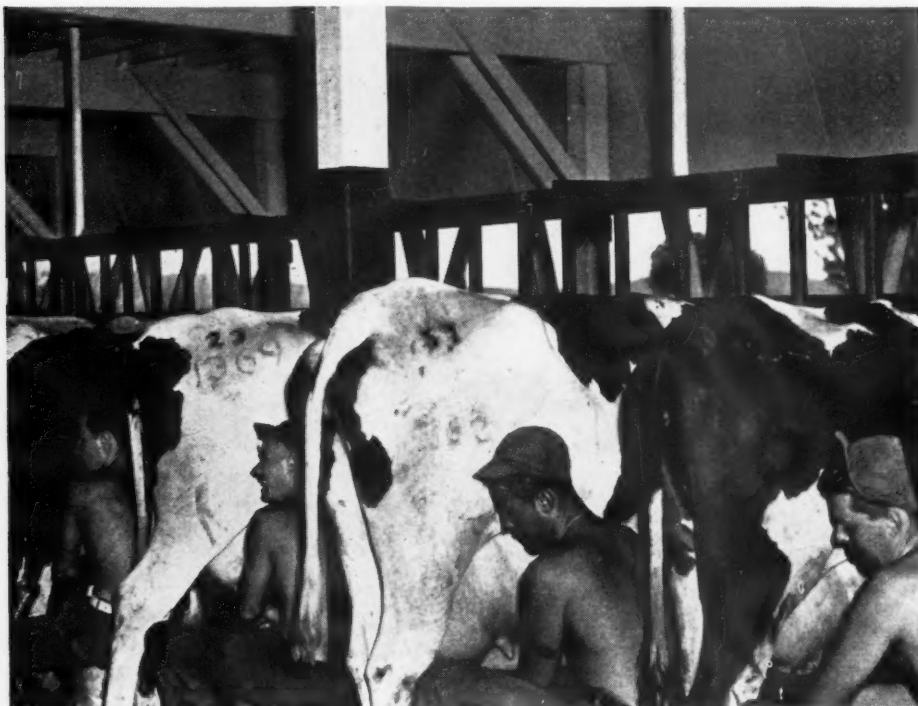
Florida is having trouble with rustlers—so much so that the Florida State Cattlemen's Association has set up an "enforcement division" which would be in position to fight for protection of members' rights and get convictions in theft cases, according to Florida Cattlemen. In the past many local organizations have posted rewards of various sums for information leading to conviction of the thieves. But, as President P. E. Williams told representatives of affiliated groups in Bartow recently, "These little gestures haven't done the job." Representatives pledged over \$4,000 for the fight and it was expected that the figure would be boosted to \$7,500 as other groups came in.

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association, meeting at Casper, Wyo., passed resolutions protesting against operation of lamb subsidies, recommending a new parity price, endorsed sanitary embargo and protective tariff, opposed Taylor grazing fee raises and change in stock allotments on forests, urged continuance of the CCC purchase plan until cost of foreign wools equals that of domestic and favored ending of rationing.

At its business session in Chicago in August, 1945, the American Veterinary Medical Association passed a resolution which, setting forth the hazards of foot-and-mouth to the healthy livestock industry of the United States, appealed to Congress and to federal and state officials "to strengthen present laws and

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCERS

YANKS IN PACIFIC GET FRESH MILK



These four sailors on Guam are actively engaged in amplifying fresh food supplies of our far-flung forces. The scene is a newly adapted dairy barn in a strand-steel quonset hut. It is complete with pasteurizing unit boiler installation and includes a hay loft, feed mill space, ensilage storage bin and cutter. The cows themselves have just made the long sea voyage from the States to do their bit for the armies of occupation.



PROTECTION LIKE THIS FOR YOUR CATTLE?

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This same care—the same attention given to vaccines that protect the lives of you and your children—goes into Cutter products for your livestock.

Cutter does *not* lay claim to being the *only* laboratory that is capable today of producing top-notch vaccines. But Cutter *does* offer you the same guarantee of dependable results as we offer your family doctor.

What's more, Cutter *does* promise you this: whatever your stock disease problems, if a vaccine or serum will control it, Cutter makes it. And makes it *well*!

Ask for Cutter next time you buy disease controls. You'll find it pays! Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.

regulations pertaining to imports from such countries (where dangerous diseases exist) and we most emphatically warn against the calamity that undoubtedly will result if there is any lessening of the embargo provisions of the present law."

The Greenlee County (Ariz.) Cattle-men's Association met some weeks ago at Apache Grove. Among speakers were President A. D. Brownfield of the American National, who discussed range cattle numbers, shipments, effects of weather on the cattle business and subsidies; Charles Pickerell of the extension service; Ed Slade of the Grazing Service, and several state officials. Ivan McKinney is president and Jesse Stacy secretary of the association, which has about 100 members.

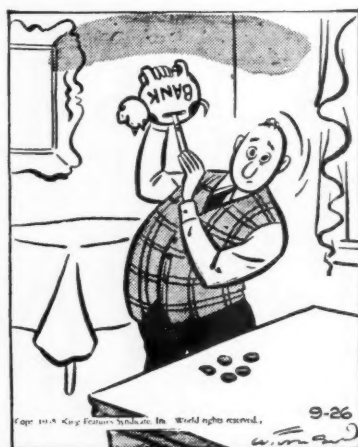
Ranchers in Pennington, Haakon and Jackson counties, South Dakota, have organized the Tri-County Livestock Protective Association to discourage rustling.

On the list of association officials are Neal Melton, who is president, and John A. Rhone, secretary, of the Western Montana Stockmen's Association.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

An exchange says that a committee on beef cattle of the American Veterinary Medical Association reported to the organization that "To date artificial insemination has not offered competition that has seriously affected the bull market, but the fact remains that it carries with it a potential threat especially in the lower price brackets. However, it could be assumed that the price of most desirable animals will be increased." The committee reported that a high grade of breeding fluid can be diluted as much as 50 times, greatly extending the use of outstanding bulls used by artificial insemination "breeding rings."

According to Wallace Farmer, some 35,000 cows, or about 2½ per cent of Iowa's total milk cows, are at present receiving artificial insemination.



"Oink!"

TRAFFIC NOTES

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the petition of western carriers, the American National, packers, stockyard companies and others for reconsideration and modification of the commission's order of June 5 in the westbound meat rates case which calls for lower rail rates on fresh meat and packinghouse products shipped west from the Midwest. The effect date of the order is Nov. 10.

Railroad freight loss and damage per car of livestock shipped is shown by the Association of American Railroads to amount to \$3.45 per car. This compares with loss and damage on some other items, picked at random: Melons \$29.14, eggs \$13.41, sewer pipe \$17.78, sugar \$4.21, machinery and boilers \$2.26, lumber and forest products 8 cents, petroleum 21 cents, agricultural implements 89 cents, fresh and cured meats \$1.12, automobiles 72 cents, ale and wine and beer and so forth \$12.98. Topping the list are melons with \$29.14 loss and damage per car. Freight loss and damage payments made by the railroads of the United States and Canada in 1944 totaled \$59,756,336, an increase of 42.1 per cent over the preceding year.

Petition to discontinue the proceeding in Ex Parte No. 148 has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Department of Agriculture. Ex Parte No. 148 involved an order increasing freight rates on Mar. 18, 1942, then a finding in 1943 that the increases were no longer necessary and a suspension of the increases from May 15, 1943 to Jan. 1, 1944, and a subsequent suspension to Jan. 1, 1946. The original authorization was set down to expire six months after termination of the war, and the Department of Agriculture argues that the words "the termination of the present war" were not understood to be contingent upon a formal declaration by the President or otherwise but that the commission can justifiably find that termination was V-J Day, thus making the authorization order expire on Mar. 2, 1946. Assuming need for further relief on the part of the railroads, a new proceeding with new data should be obtained, the Department of Agriculture said. The American National Live Stock Association supports this view.

Amendments to the Bulwinkle bill have been proposed by Lee J. Quasey, commerce counsel of the National Live Stock Producers Association. He asked that the Bulwinkle Bill be amended so that all types of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act be permitted to join with others of the same type in adoption of regulations which concern the establishment of rates; that joint agreements by common carriers of dif-

ferent types be limited to joint rates and services under appropriate ICC regulations, and that it be possible for any individual carrier to take independent action and for any person to make complaint to the ICC on any action.

Traffic managers of the American National Live Stock Association made contacts with the Interstate Commerce Commission in October to get more stock cars into the western territory to avert what appeared at the time to be a serious shortage of cars. The ICC answered that they were making every effort to get cars into the section; evidence of results were seen in (1) reports from the Union Pacific of many empties going back on special trains and (2) the finding by the ICC of 1,000 stock cars in northern New York having been used to ship tomatoes.

The railroads are going to their customers—the shippers and receivers—to find out what they want freight service to be like in the future, according to F. J. Wall, chairman of a traffic subcommittee of the railroad committee for the study of transportation. This is being done through a questionnaire which the subcommittee is sending to 18,679 large and small shippers throughout the country. The questionnaire seeks suggestions as to such subjects as service and equipment, rates, minimum weights, tariffs and classifications, packing requirements and sales and servicing. Each shipper is particularly asked to indicate his individual requirements for railroad freight service in the years ahead.

The car-conserving wartime ODT measure which discontinued the "trailer rate" in car shipments of livestock (which provided the same rate per cwt. on half a car as on a full car if shipper had more than one carload) has been cancelled, according to H. R. Smith, National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board. The shipper can now again take advantage of this trailer rate provided all cars are billed in the name of one shipper, on one livestock contract, to one consignee and provided the shipper informs the railroad agent in advance that he desires to take advantage of the trailer rate. Mr. Smith points out that the re-establishment of the rate will not only reduce cost of transportation in many instances but will lessen materially the number of animals that are killed, crippled or otherwise injured from overloading. The trailer rate now re-established applies to all classes of livestock.

Farm wage rates throughout the country on June 1, 1945, were about double those of three years ago, USDA reported June 14.

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Cottonseed Cake and Meal, protein rich cattle feed, and Cottonseed Hulls as roughage, have for generations made vital contributions to the progress of the livestock and dairy industries.

The meat and dairy industries have been one of the best markets for the Cotton farmer's Cottonseed Products.

Now new, efficient and economical methods of growing and harvesting cotton promise to serve the livestock and dairy programs of this country in an even greater capacity in the future.

Look to Cotton, the crop with a future, for Protein Rich Cottonseed Meal and Cake for more meat and milk in the future.

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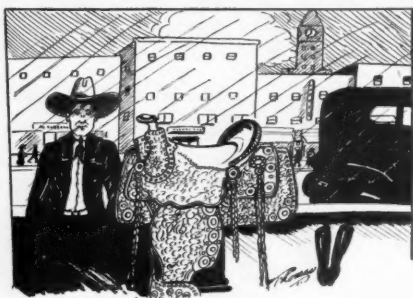
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THE BOY'S HOLIDAY

He's made all his plans, 'fore drawing his pay
And leaving for town on a holiday.
He'll bid you goodbye when the auto stops,
Then he's off on a tour of the saddle shops.

It's a harmless sport, and a clean one, too.
Yourself, with others, in the past went through
This youthful desire for the things galore
That he'll find displayed in a cowboy store.

They've high Stetson hats for men of the plains,
Pommel-cut slickers to wear in the rains.
Spurs made of silver, bits studded with gold,
Lined tapaderos, to ride when it's cold.

There's plain leather chaps; some gaudy with hair,
And gaily stitched boots so nifty to wear.
They've rope hackamores, real lengthy of line,
And saddles, full-stamped, of fancy design.

Then back at the ranch, by the bunk-house light,
He studies their ads far into the night.
He claims if he owned an outfit complete
He'd "top" any bronc that stayed on its feet.

WALTER B. WEARE.

ARGENTINE LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

Argentine cattle numbers for June 30, 1945, were 2.4 per cent higher than in June 30, 1937; sheep population increased 28 per cent; hogs 102 per cent. Animal numbers in the country are given as follows:

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Horses
	(Thousand Head)			
June 30, 1937.....	33,207	43,883	3,966	8,319
June 30, 1938.....	34,318	45,917	3,381	8,262
Sept. 30, 1942.....	31,460	50,902	5,707	6,757
June 30, 1945.....	34,010	56,182	8,010

NEW FOOD MOVIE

A 22-minute cookery movie has been produced by Armour and Company under the name "Quicker Than You Think." The outgrowth of requests from young brides, business girls and busy housewives, the film is a demonstration of quick and easy-to-prepare meals.

BEEF IN ALASKA

(Continued from Page 15)

straw and 500 pounds of oat hay during the winter.

In January, 1930, a yak cow was slaughtered for meat. The animal had been fattened on peas and oat hay and was in excellent condition. The body weight was 680 pounds and the dressed weight 365 pounds, or a dressing percentage of 53.7. The meat was like beef in appearance and taste. All the cuts were tender and were said by those eating them to equal beef of the finest quality.

In 1935 A. A. Shonbeck of Anchorage imported 300 head of "short yearlings" beef cattle to the Territory of Alaska. The cattle summered in the foothills of the Talkeetna range, which the cowboys described as a "cow heaven." In the Talkeetna foothills there is good summer grazing and the cattle could be wintered on hay, or grazed on the tide flats of the upper Cook Inlet, where it is estimated that there are between 6,000 and 10,000 acres of good grazing land, or land where hay could be harvested.

The localities that look the most promising at present for cattle are the Goodpaster-Big Delta district, and the strip of land between Fairbanks and Nenana known as the Dunbar district. Both these sections have large areas that could be cleared easily, and both have access to transportation, as the Goodpaster-Big Delta is on the Richardson and Alaska Highway, and the Dunbar district is on the Alaska Railroad. (The use of heavy plows and bulldozers has greatly reduced the cost of clearing the land.)

The wind is sometimes very strong, but on the whole the winds are not so severe as in Montana, Wyoming or North Dakota. Thunderstorms and blizzards are rare. Humidity is usually high, and as a rule evaporation is low. These factors increase the effectiveness of summer rainfall so that even slight precipitation will have great beneficial effect on plants. Fog occurs rarely in the Matanuska Valley, but clouds, often in many layers, may obscure the surrounding mountains for days. Dew in late summer and fall is heavy, and it, too, may retard the drying of grain and hay. Hence the perfection of a grass ensilage harvester would accomplish a great deal in reducing the cost of harvesting to a point that would make the production of beef cattle a paying investment.

The old-time trail driver, driving his longhorns up from Texas, must have thought at times that the hand of every man as well as that of the Lord was against him, so many and diverse were the difficulties that beset him. However, if the trail north were hazardous beyond expectation, there was at least one item that he did not have to consider. He could and did rely on the feed that he would find along the trail to maintain his herd until he reached his destination. The old trails that conjure up memories

to old-timers were not yet made, when the Texans began their trek. The cattleman considering trails to Alaska has the new Alaska Highway which leads to the interior of Alaska, and while it would be quite an undertaking to trail a herd over the 2,000 miles which lie between him and Alaska, still the journey could be made with big transport trucks. If such a truck ride for his stock seems a bit too hazardous, there is the Alaska Railroad which connects certain sections of the Territory and which might be used by the cattleman, for a part of the distance at least.

However, if a man has a desire to locate in Alaska, he would be very wise to make a trip first and look over the layout. If he liked what he found, it would be much easier to locate his headquarters, lay in a supply of feed (for he could not, like the Texan of old, depend on the Lord to provide feed for livestock, while in transit). In addition, he would do well to plan the method and route needed for transporting his cattle to the Territory, and it would be well to do this while he is there on the spot and can make the necessary inquiries, rather than to depend on correspondence.

Inevitably the trail herds point northward, to a new frontier—a frontier fraught with hardships and dangers—perhaps even disaster—but many will take the chance that Alaska seems to offer, for the Territory needs cattle and she is offering the returning soldier or the cattleman the chance to carve out a range of his own. Now as always, the new frontier sends out her challenge for adventure and economic independence, and man will answer, as he did in the old days, for moving day is at hand.

TEXAS CATTLE INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 11)

of thousands of head of stock roamed the unfenced ranges at will, unbranded, untended and rapidly reverting to a wild state. Northern forces blockaded the Gulf ports and shut off the Mississippi trade. The drives abruptly came to an end with several million head of cattle covering the Texas ranges. To add to the disaster the overgrazed ranges were hit by a series of severe droughts. Death and disease hit the herds. The price of cattle fell as low as \$1 a head and there were few buyers even at that price. Attempts to sell cattle in Mexico failed. The truth was that cattle were all but worthless. McCoy wrote of the era, "Then dawned a time in Texas that a man's poverty was estimated by the number of cattle he possessed."

(To be Continued)

NAGGING THOUGHT

Pause here, my friends, and lend an ear

To side-light dope on Paul Revere:
Imagine our country's gloom and remorse,

Had Paul, that night, not owned a horse!

—HOWARD HAYNES.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Washington Notes

The government in mid-October ordered federally inspected slaughterers to set aside portions of their lower-grade meat output for export and some days later exempted slaughterers in nine western states and Florida from the order. This, the government said, would avoid excessive transportation expenses. Where the set-aside is effective it requires reservation of 30 per cent of commercial beef, 40 per cent of utility grade and 50 per cent of cutter and canner grades produced from steers, heifers and cows; also 40 per cent of utility veal and 20 per cent of mutton.

The Department of Agriculture said that even after setting aside this meat, the result of which will total about 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds, civilians will still get about 148 pounds of meat per capita on an annual basis in the last quarter—about 23 pounds greater than the pre-war average. The meat is being bought on a commercial, reimbursable basis mainly for Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium.

On Oct. 31 the 5-cent butter subsidy was declared off and creameries and wholesalers were permitted to increase their ceiling prices by 5 cents per pound. When the retail price makes the 5-cent jump on Nov. 8, housewives will probably wonder what happened. Most of them don't know much about subsidies.

Total supply of meat available during the fourth quarter of this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 6,258,700,000 pounds dressed weight. U. S. civilians will get 4,847,000,000 pounds of it, or 77.4 per cent of the total; U. S. military, 764,700,000, or 12.2 per cent; liberated areas, the United Kingdom and other export claimants, 617,000,000 pounds, or 9.9 per cent, and U. S. territories, 30,000,000 pounds or .5 per cent. The meat used by the military in the current quarter is about half of what it used in the 1944 quarter.

In the present October - December quarter year record, or near record, numbers of cattle are expected to be marketed and the major portion of the meat supply will be beef, according to the Department of Agriculture. Pork will continue short of demand as a result of a reduction in the spring pig crop. The fall crop is expected to show an increase. Veal and lamb production probably will be slightly less than a year ago, but reductions in government buying will make more of the supply available for civilians.

The Department of Agriculture believes that farm income in 1945 will hit a record peak of \$20,400,000,000 despite a break in cash earnings in October and November.

November, 1945



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Juniper Invasion

(Continued from Page 14)

deterioration of the grassland provided a moderate degree of grazing use is practiced.

The juniper problem may be separated into two parts: one requiring methods which will control or prevent further spread; the other requiring widespread eradication methods adapted for use in the denser, more firmly established stands of juniper which now offer serious competition to the perennial grasses.

One stockman who readily appreciates the significance of the juniper problem and the necessity for blitting it at the start is Jerome Eddy, a cattle grower in northern Arizona. It was through his suggestion and courtesy that a cooperative study of the control of Utah juniper (*Juniperus utahensis*) was undertaken between the Arizona Agricultural Extension Service and the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station. The study of control methods was begun in November, 1941, under the direction of the writer and John McLernon, Yavapai County agricultural agent. During the last two years able assistance has been rendered by J. D. Freeman of the Soil Conservation Service. Although the study has been carried on intermittently because of restricted travel, time and funds, the findings to date are thought to be worthy of consideration and trial by stockmen interested in controlling

juniper that occurs in light to moderate stands.

The area selected for the study of control methods is located in Chino Valley, about 25 miles north and west of Prescott, Ariz. The valley is open grassland bordered by low, rocky ridges and hills covered with a mature stand of Utah juniper. Within comparatively recent times juniper has spread out from the ridges into the upper grassland slopes of the valley. Number of trees become fewer and decrease in height as distance increases from the seed source of the ridges. Usually there are but a few junipers more than a mile from the mature trees on the ridge.

Reproduction is estimated to be 20 to 40 years old. The grassland is composed principally of blue, black, hairy and side-oats grammas, together with galleta, dropseed and threeawn grasses. The area, which receives about 16 inches of rainfall annually, has an elevation of about 5,000 feet. The control methods tested were confined largely to varying sizes of juniper reproduction; however, a few treatments were applied to older, mature trees.

Several Control Methods Tested

In the study of juniper control, several methods were tested but only a few were found to be both practical and effective in killing the trees.

Among the methods found to be ineffective, impractical or too costly for general use were: (1) fire (piling brush around trunk of tree and burning when

dry); (2) pulling with a tractor; (3) girdling with an axe; (4) application of diesel oil spray to lower portion of stems; (5) application of ammonium sulfamate in form of spray to foliage and stems, and by injection with the Cornell tree killing tool.

Among the most simple, practical and inexpensive methods tested were: (1) grubbing (for small reproduction); (2) chopping the larger trees down and removing all limbs from the stump; and (3) the application of sodium arsenite. Results indicate that these methods are practical for controlling further spread of juniper and for eliminating light to moderate infestations (100 trees or less per acre).

Present-Known Methods Recommended for Control

The best method to use will depend largely on the size and character of growth of the juniper trees. It is probable that in actual field operations two or more methods can be used to advantage. Small seedling trees of 2-inch diameter or less can be killed by lopping off the tops as close as possible to the soil surface with an axe or mattock. Larger trees may also be killed by this method, but it is laborious and unless the wood is valued for fuel or posts the method is too expensive for general application.

Among the more promising methods to date found to be effective in killing the larger juniper trees is poisoning with a solution of sodium arsenite. This solu-

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Last year's sale showed we had good bulls; this year's offering proves we have still better.

Entire offering carefully picked by Harry Smith, Extension Animal Husbandman for Colorado.

tion is easily prepared, effective and reasonable in cost, but it must be used with extreme precaution.

The method recommended for the application of the arsenic depends largely on the character of juniper growth and is similar to the methods previously found to be effective in the elimination of mesquite.²

Juniper trees or stumps may be killed by the application of arsenic with either the basin method or girdling, the description of which follows.

The basin method consists simply in digging a shallow basin or trench around the trunk of the tree. Wherever the ground is level, all that is necessary is to push the needle litter to one side with a sharp stick or tool handle, forming a slight depression or groove. Into this groove or basin a pint of arsenic solution (7 parts, liquid measure, water to 1 part arsenic stock solution) is poured. A pint can attached to a wooden handle is a convenient means of measuring and pouring the solution into the basin.

The basin method, since it requires no brushing out, is best used on trees with low-hanging limbs and which are otherwise difficult to cut with an axe. Where the basin is exposed and accessible to livestock, it should be covered with brush or filled in with soil to prevent licking of the dried, poisonous chemical. If the arsenic solution is properly applied, a 90 per cent or better kill can be expected. A gallon of stock solution of arsenic without dilution is generally sufficient for 70 trees. Cost of chemicals used will be slightly over 1 cent per tree. Ordinarily, labor costs will about equal the costs for chemicals.

In the girdling method the trees are frilled with an axe and the arsenic solution applied directly into the girdle or frill by means of an ordinary quart-size engineer's oil can with pump attachment. The girdle is cut with downward strokes of the axe, leaving the chips in place so that a crevice is formed which will serve both to retain the poison and to prevent access of animals to it. Although the individual axe cuts may be as much as 1 inch apart, it is preferable to have them join together completely to encircle the stem. It is essential that the girdle be below the lowermost branches.

A 2:1 dilution (2 parts water to 1 part arsenic stock solution) of arsenic should be applied in sufficient amounts thoroughly and completely to moisten the wood exposed by the girdle. A gallon of stock solution of arsenic is sufficient usually for about 240 trees. The girdling method is best used on trees which are easily girdled. Its chief advantage over the basin method is that less chemical is required; however, the labor in frilling is greater. Either meth-

² The preparation of the arsenic solution used in poisoning and the methods of application are fully discussed in U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 234, "Control of Mesquite on Southwestern Ranges," obtainable by writing Director, Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station, Tucson, Ariz.



*The Outlook
Grows
Brighter*

During the past four years we have been obliged to turn down large numbers of requests for telephone service (over 60,000 orders are now being held in the Mountain States territory alone) because of war-induced shortages.

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REGISTERED HEREFORD

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ALAMOSA

COLORADO

od may be used at any time of year but labor will probably be most efficient during the cooler seasons of the year in the fall or spring.

Precautions Necessary In Use of Arsenic

Sodium arsenite, although dangerous, still remains the most effective plant poison and is being used extensively on the range to kill mesquite and other undesirable plants. In using sodium arsenite, the danger involved to humans is largely through skin poisoning; to livestock, by poisoning through eating grass or weeds saturated with it or licking spots of soil where the liquid has been carelessly spilled and allowed to dry.

These hazards may be eliminated by rigidly observing the following precautions: (1) The foreman responsible for the work should mix all solutions and supervise the carrying out of the necessary precautions. (2) Workers should wear gauntlet gloves of leather or cloth that have been dipped in hot paraffin. (3) Workers should change to cleanly laundered clothing daily in order to avoid accumulation of chemical in clothes and later poisoning by contact with skin. (4) All equipment and materials should be kept out of reach of children or animals. (5) Chemicals spilled on soil or vegetation should be covered with soil or brush.

Further Study of Invasion And Control Needed

Further study is admittedly needed to tell us more precisely why juniper or other low-value shrubs or trees invade grasslands and what can be done to prevent this encroachment. Study is also needed as to the relative watershed protective values of grassland varying from that with no shrubs and trees to that where aspect has been entirely changed by encroachment and increase of undesirable plants. Effect of eliminating these plants on forage production and watershed protection also awaits study.

Although the methods recommended are suitable for controlling invasion and eliminating light to moderate stands, they should by no means be considered as the final answer. Further research no doubt will uncover more effective methods and less hazardous chemicals. In heavy infestations there is need for specially designed power-driven machinery which will effectively remove the undesirable plants. In such instances complete renovation of the area will be necessary—removal of the competing low-value vegetation and reseeding to desirable forage plants, which will at the same time give greater protection to the soil from erosion.

TRI-STATE SALE MOVED

Montana's Tri-State Hereford Futurity, originally planned for Nov. 9-10 at Billings, has been transferred to Miles City. The dates will remain the same. The move is being made, according to sale officials, because of continuance of a polio epidemic at Billings.

THE Secretary Reports

By F. E. M.

Consumers can be glad that agriculture never goes on a strike. Weather permitting, food production is maintained. All too often the profit is too small, sometimes there is an actual loss.

* * *

The subsidy pot continues to simmer. The news that a butter subsidy of 5 cents a pound is to be removed, with full compensating increase in the ceiling price, is reassuring. Beef producers will expect similar treatment when their time comes. Apparently this is the beginning of the end of a costly experiment which didn't work. Designed to curb inflation, it operated to encourage the black market, the inflationary effect of which was far worse than would have been the establishment of ceiling prices high enough to secure the desired production.

* * *

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing stock cars, both in the Middle West and in Mountain-Pacific territory. It appears to be partly due to increased shipments to the Pacific Coast, with slow return of empties; partly to diversion of stock cars to other uses, and possibly partly to increased movement of cattle. There seem to be a lot of cattle in circulation this fall, moving in all directions. The I. C. C. is trying to expedite movement of empties to the areas of worst shortage.

* * *

The announcement that the government will purchase 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 pounds of beef this fall for shipment to England, France, Belgium and Holland is welcome. It will take the place of declining army needs while the big fall run is on. Unfortunately, it is delaying the end of rationing—but "you can't have everything" in this world.

* * *

Consumers want quality products. Since low-grade beef was made ration-point-free on Oct. 1, commercial cows have gone begging. A short time ago they were good enough for anybody, but now if they have to use red points consumers are demanding top grades. As this is written (Oct. 20) it is hoped that commercial (Grade B) will become point-free on Oct. 28.

* * *

Congress is going 'round and 'round on the question of how much to reduce taxes. If it would give more attention to cutting down appropriations, the tax problem would be a much easier one.

* * *

One step in the right direction: the refusal to give Chester Bowles, administrator of OPA, the authority to put ceilings on houses, both old and new. Wouldn't it be swell to have some clerk from New York (not more than 98 per cent of OPA staff is from that city)

tell you what you could sell your house for?

* * *

Remember those crusty waiters who asked, "Don't you know there's a war on?" at every inquiry on food? Isn't it about time to turn the tables and ask them, "Don't you know the war is over?" Portions, even on such things as potatoes, of which we have huge supplies, are still tiny. Butter is still missing in many restaurants, although the army has recently released 80,000,000 pounds.

* * *

Among the battle scarred veterans that should be retired is the badly overworked "omelette." Bring on the meat!

MEETINGS IN OREGON

On Wednesday noon, American National Secretary F. E. Mollin was the principal speaker at a luncheon in the Hotel Benson, Portland, presided over by President Tom Gorman of the Portland Union Stock Yards Company with R. L. Clark, prominent Portland commission merchant and all-round friend of the livestock industry, making some preliminary remarks. President Gorman reported upon the activities of the Joint Committee formed a few weeks ago in connection with the west-bound meat rate case. Secretary Mollin spoke about the general outlook for the livestock industry, mentioning specifically the desire of the industry to get out from under the subsidy structure which has been a burden and nuisance since it was first imposed. Aside from representatives of all interests at the Portland market, several representatives of the Western Oregon Livestock Association were present at the meeting.

* * *

On Thursday Secretary Mollin was the principal speaker at a luncheon meeting in the Baker Hotel, Baker, Ore., presided over by President Herbert Chandler of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association. A goodly crowd of eastern Oregon stockmen attended the luncheon. Besides remarks by President Chandler, short talks were made by Vice Presidents J. Sherm Guttridge of Prairie City, D. D. Hotchkiss of Burns, and by Secretary C. L. Jamison of Pendleton. Secretary Mollin spoke along the same lines of his talk the previous day at Portland. Before the luncheon a pleasant trip was made to the Herbert Chandler Hereford ranch to see some of the fine cattle being prepared for entry at numerous sales around the country in the next few weeks.

CANADA'S BEEF BREEDS

Recent tabulations show that in Canada the three major breeds of beef cattle carry the following comparative registration figures for last year and this: Angus, 2,703 registrations in 1944 against 2,933 in 1945; Hereford, 4,797 for 1944, 5,389 for 1945; Shorthorn, 9,758 for 1944, 10,092 for 1945.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 7)

The American National Livestock Association has always tried its best to assure such protection. When the reciprocal trade agreements program started some years ago, the association opposed it all the way. The association will oppose new tariff cuts under the new power granted (permitting 50 per cent cuts from rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945). We are heading for a showdown on the whole question of tariff policy. The American National will be doing its best to protect the interests of the cattle industry.

The American National can't do that without the moral and financial backing of cattlemen, without their membership in the association.

Most cattlemen are members of an association—local, perhaps, or state or regional or national. All these groups function at their various levels for the benefit of the stockmen: the local keeps tab of local matters and the state looks after state matters. Questions taken up by these may overlap, of course; many matters will be of national importance. But the American National's special business is to represent cattlemen nationally—or internationally, for that matter. It wants as much direct contact as it can get through membership with the stockman himself. The stockman alone can give that contact. It is for him that the memberships exist.

This tariff question may come up sooner than we think; other problems have come up and will come up. Cattlemen remember the Argentine sanitary convention. In that treaty proposal, some people in Washington wanted to take a chance with foot-and-mouth disease in imports from Argentina. The American National led in the fight put up by the stockmen against this notion. Even the foot-and-mouth problem may pop up again one of these days. The association will be ready for it. All it needs is the support of stockmen.

SKINNING WASTES SCORED

The Tanners' Council of America is distributing among packers, butchers, hide collectors and others a poster showing the damage which results from poor take-off of hides. Badly cut hides cannot make good leather, so everybody loses. Full information about correct skinning practices may be secured from the council, 100 Gold St., New York 7, N. Y. They advise (1) using the right kind of knife for each operation; (2) keeping the knife sharp so it will cut without being forced; (3) using the knife sparingly and using the fist wherever the hide separates easily from the carcass; (4) trimming off meat and fat before salting.

A poll shows that only three out of every 10 consumers know anything about subsidies.

November, 1945

NORTHERN COLORADO HEREFORD BREEDERS



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The important prize monies being offered are your guarantee that top quality cattle are being offered. The prizes are: First in class, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25. Champion bull, \$100; reserve champion bull, \$25. ALL IN VICTORY BONDS.

Among the list of consignors you will find many names of breeders long noted for the quality of their Herefords and some new names who can also be depended upon to have good cattle in the sale.

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Evergreen
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Roggen

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THE MONTH'S MARKETS . . . By H. W. French

GRAIN FED CATTLE ARE GETTING so scarce at most markets that it is an easy matter to obtain the ceiling for choice steers, and not so hard to get it for mixed steer and heifer yearlings, even heifers occasionally selling at or near ceiling. From the middle of September to the middle of October, over 300 cars of steers and yearlings, including some heifers, made the ceiling of \$18 at Chicago. Never before in the history of the trade have so many loads of cattle sold at the top.



Mr. French

St. Louis National Stockyards reported a ceiling of \$17.90, while St. Paul had its ceiling of \$17.70, paid both for steers and heifers. Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and St. Joseph had their ceiling of \$17.65 on steers, Denver reporting a ceiling of \$17.60 for steers and at the same time its all-time high on heifers of \$17.60.

Naturally when so many cattle are selling at the allowable maximum, there are many other offerings going comparatively near that figure which vary vastly in grade and are relatively high because of the scramble for grain-feds. Many of these have been disappointing, and it would be no surprise if some of them did react downward. On the other hand, buyers will find little opportunity to break prices for the "upper crust" because it will be several months before they become abundant.

The peak movement so far this season at the 12 markets came during the last week of September, although at Denver the biggest movement to date, was reported during the second week of October. It is expected that the peak for some markets lies ahead as range offerings are just beginning to move in volume. The movement of Texas cattle out of Kansas pastures has passed the peak, but Colorado and Wyoming in particular have many cattle to move, and a comparatively good supply may be expected from New Mexico. So far, the movement from the Northwest has not been liberal.

It has been a month of good markets, taken as a whole. Late in September the

market for good and choice steers and heifers was strong, followed later by more strength. The early decline on other grades was more than offset by late advances. The most irregularity was in the beef cow market but each setback was quickly followed by rising prices. Mid-October prices at Chicago for good and choice fed steers were largely 25 cents higher than a month earlier, medium to low good advancing at least 25 to 50 cents. Most of the fed heifers were 25 to 50 cents higher. Most grades of cows finished strong after considerable fluctuation, while canners and cutters, which are in less than normal volume, closed mostly 50 cents higher. Vealers held firm throughout, but heavy calves were largely 50 cents lower. Good bulls were chiefly steady to strong, while common to medium ruled unevenly higher.

New Set-Asides

Effective Oct. 14, set-asides on lower grades of federally inspected beef, utility grade veal, and mutton were announced. The order was later amended to exempt nine western states and Florida from the set-asides which reserve 20 to 40 per cent of the meats. It is anticipated that these purchases for foreign shipment during October-December will total about 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds of all meats, and are being procured on a commercial reimbursable basis for nations to which they will be shipped.

Demand for slaughter cattle has held up remarkably well, probably because the general over-all supply has not been so liberal as anticipated, and perhaps because consumers are buying and eating more meat. At any rate, there are very few men in the trade who are as bearish as a month or two ago, and this applies to practically all classes of cattle.

While the market movement has not been burdensome, it appears that the cattle are moving freely out of the hands of producers and feeders. It is reported practically every day that the movement in the country is heavy, and not all of these cattle are going to feeder buyers. Slaughterers have men stationed at many of the big auctions, and they don't leave empty handed. Even buyers having orders from Corn Belt feeders are operating at some of these auction sales.

Cattle slaughtered under federal inspection during September were over 47,000 above a year ago, but there was a decrease in the number of calves, hogs and sheep and lambs slaughtered in plants of this character. For the first nine months, cattle slaughter totaled nearly 10,500,000, over 500,000 more than a year ago, while the calf slaughter of approximately 4,800,000 was down nearly 500,000. Sheep and lambs slaughter totaled 15,623,924, about 67,000 below the same time last year, with hogs at 28,743,418, off over 25,000.

Choice and prime beef steers at Chicago made up 47.4 per cent of the number sold out of first hands during September against 47.0 per cent in August and 23.3 per cent in September, 1944. Figures on good were 46.0, 45.4 and 49.7 per cent, respectively. This September common and medium combined stood at 6.6 per cent, in August 7.6 per cent, and a year ago 27.0 per cent. Average weight at 1,041 pounds was the same as August and 42 pounds heavier than the previous September.

Foodstuff production has been about 5 per cent larger this season than last, with the largest increase in wheat mill-feeds. Increases in the output of cottonseed and soybean meals were not enough to overcome a 50 per cent drop in linseed meal, with the result that the production of oilseed meals was about 200,000 tons less the first 11 months of the current season as compared with a year ago. Production of grain by-product feeds, oilseed meals and alfalfa meal amounted to 13,804,000 tons October through August against 13,088,000 tons a year ago and 12,490,000 tons two years ago.

Early in October 75 per cent of the corn in Nebraska was safe from frost, and about 65 per cent was beyond harm in Minnesota. Only about half the Illinois crop was safe and very little was likely to be damaged in Ohio. Outlook for feed crops was favorable at mid-October. Production of corn and grain sorghums totaled 123,000,000 tons, 2,000,000 tons above last year and 6,000,000 tons below the peak of 1942. Supplies per animal unit were largest in the 20 years of record. Stocks of feed grains Oct. 1 were about 72,000,000 bushels compared with 52,000,000 bushels a year earlier. The increase is due principally to the large stock of oats. Prospects are good for another 3 billion bushel corn crop.

Percentage of cows at Denver was larger than a year earlier, but at many of the other markets cows have been making up only 10 to 15 per cent of the range receipts. On the other hand, quite frequently stockers and feeders constituted from 50 to 75 per cent of the supply at Omaha and Kansas City. Most of the range cows show evidence of having had excellent feed and they are thick and fat. Late maturing grass is partly responsible for the delay in shipping of many range offerings.

Bulk of the good to choice grain-fed steers at Chicago sold at \$15.50 to \$17.75 and during the high week \$18 registered at the top of the bulk. These below \$16.50 were comparatively short-feds. Many common to medium grass-fat steers sold at \$10.50 to \$14 and good Montanas reached \$16, with several loads at \$15.75. St. Paul reported some good heavy

FOUR-FOOTED FRIENDSHIP

A man's best friend? Why sure, partner,

A dog is a pal, of course;
But in the West there's lots of folks
Who still swear by a horse.

—HOWARD HAYNES.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Why is your government asking you now to buy bonds? Here are three reasons: To care for the wounded and rehabilitate veterans; to bring the men home; to maintain armies of occupation.



grassers at \$16.75 to \$17. Most of the fed heifers at Chicago scored \$14.25 to \$17.25 but sales were not uncommon at \$17.50 to \$17.75, Montana grass-fat heifers scoring \$14.25.

Bulk of the medium to good beef cows sold at \$11 to \$13.50 but some 1,150-pound Colorados reached \$14. Most of the canners and cutters sold at \$7 to \$8.50. Comparatively few sausage bulls passed \$12.50 and not many beef bulls went above \$13.50. It was chiefly a \$15 market for choice vealers, but late heavy calves were scarce above \$12.50, although some early made \$13 and better.

Feeding Volume Same

Developments indicate that volume of cattle feeding this winter may be little different from a year earlier. An increase is expected in the eastern Corn Belt, and a decrease in the plains area from Kansas to Texas. Over-all change in the western Corn Belt and in the far western states will not be material. What happens to the corn crop and the volume of stockers and feeders at the market centers during October and November are factors to be reckoned with in determining the total number to be fed. Development of wheat pastures in the southern plains region to Oct. 1 was much behind a year ago. Hay supplies are larger in western states, and sugar beet by-products will be more abundant.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Corn Belt states during July through September totaled 645,000 as compared with 708,000 a year ago, or about 9 per cent decrease. Records of shipments from four markets for July through September show that the smallest reduction is for feeders over 900 pounds. Shipments of feeder calves, cows and heifers, on the other hand, were larger than last year. The proportion of locally raised cattle fed will be high in areas where the supply of soft corn is relatively large.

Average price of stocker and feeder cattle purchased during September at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul figured \$12.26, or 83 cents higher than a year ago, with average weights practically unchanged. The composite cost for July through September at these markets was \$12.54, or \$1.31 higher than a year earlier. During the first week of October the average cost at Chicago was \$13.25 against \$11.74 a year ago, while Kansas City reported \$12.52 and \$11.16, respectively. Omaha purchases averaged \$12.88 and \$11.79, respectively, while St. Paul figured \$11.94 and \$10.77, respectively.

Mid-October prices at Chicago for stocker and feeder steers were largely steady to 25 cents lower, while heifers went to the country on a steady to strong basis as compared with a month ago. Cows found an unusually broad demand and advanced mostly 25 to 50 cents for the month. Changes in prices for calves have been few, and this class, although relatively cheap compared with older cattle grade for grade, so far this fall has not attracted as many buyers as usual.



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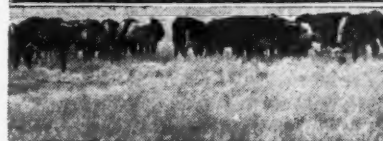
GREELEY, NOV. 12

RATON, NOV. 21

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Apropos the Holidays, there's a new dehydrating method which presses cranberries into wafers—but in a manner

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**Alliance, Nebraska
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2 females at

**Northwestern
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**Valentine, Nebraska
November 24**

These are a good lot of
cattle.

→ Around 50 head of year-
ling heifers, March to De-
cember, for sale at the
ranch. Also calves and
younger bulls.

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perfect stocks for foot trimming,
veterinary work, etc.

**The Turner Dehorning Chute
Cimarron, N. M.**

Any spurt in demand for these young-
sters undoubtedly will force prices up as
at present demand from slaughterers is
comparatively broad for heavy calves.

Champ Calves at \$27.25

Buyers had access to 82 loads of
stocker and feeder cattle and calves at
the show held in Chicago during October,
and the grand champion load of calves,
Herefords, sold at \$27.25. On the open
market commercial steers of good to
choice grade went largely at \$12.50 to
\$14.25 although several loads of choice
scored \$14.50 to \$14.75, including 800-
pound Montanas at \$14.50. Common to
medium usually landed at \$10 to \$12.
Strictly good heifers scored \$12.50.
Choice steer calves, mostly 400 pounds or
better, scored \$14.50 to \$15 with closing
prices highest. Choice heifer calves were
reported at \$13.25 to \$13.50, but medium
to good Texas steer calves landed at
\$12.50. Fancy steer calves at Omaha
went out as high as \$17, and comparable
heifer calves at \$15.50. Sioux City re-
ported fancy steer calves at \$15.75 to
\$16.

Hogs sold at ceiling prices throughout,
but because of a change in OPA ceilings
on Oct. 9, the closing market was 10
cents higher than the level which had
prevailed for many months. This pushed
the top to \$14.85 for barrows and gilts
and \$14.10 for sows. Receipts have con-
tinued light, although some hogs from
spring farrowing are showing up. Many
believe that appreciably larger numbers
of hogs will be marketed from now on,
but it is not expected that the increase
will come anywhere near equalling the
demand. Weights continue above normal.

Scramble in Hogs

Some men out of the hog raising
areas are in no mood to keep their hogs.
They are marketing young sows, sending
in light boars and doing everything
which indicates that they are quitting
the game. Yet there is a wild scramble
for feeder pigs in many sections of the
country and not only on the markets but
at country auctions those available are
snapped up at high figures. The situation
is badly mixed.

The peak of the movement of Colo-
rado range lambs has been passed and
the supply after mid-October will be re-
latively light. Supplies from other areas
may not be heavy in the weeks im-
mediately ahead, and it may be that the
buyers will lose control of the situation
and further price advances for fat
lambs will develop. While supplies have
been comparatively liberal during the
past month, the combined salable re-
ceipts around the circuit were below
those of a year ago.

Prices for slaughter lambs at Chicago
at mid-October were generally 50 to 75
cents higher than a month earlier, while
fat ewes showed 25 to 50 cents ad-
vance. Feeder lamb demand has held up
and best feeding lambs are outselling
best fat lambs. This condition may pre-
vail as long as wheatfield pastures do
not deteriorate, and until feedlot opera-

tors decide they have an ample supply
for the winter feeding season.

Most of the good to choice fat lambs
sold at \$14 to \$14.50, although the top
was \$14.75. Common and medium lambs
were to be had at \$11 to \$13. Good to
choice fed California lambs sold at \$14.15
and were the first of the season to put
in an appearance at Chicago. Most of
the western ewes sold at \$5 to \$6 but
top on ewes was \$6.50, cull and common
natives and Montanas selling at \$4 to
\$4.50. Yearling wethers were in moderate
supply and the early decline in prices
was met with a full recovery late. Good
to choice yearlings sold at \$12 to \$12.50
and medium to good at \$11.25 to \$11.50.

Many days recently the Omaha run
has consisted of 75 per cent feeder lambs,
but feeders at Chicago have not been
numerous but prices have held firm,
choice Montanas selling at \$15.25 and
good to choice Colorados at \$14.50. Some
good to choice Wyoming averaging only
53 pounds sold as high as \$14.75, and
medium Texas under 70 pounds made
\$13.50 to \$13.60.

Fewer sheep and lambs will be fed
for the winter market than a year ago,
according to information available early
in October. Feeding probably will be on
a large scale in the eastern Corn Belt,
but will be reduced in the western Corn
Belt and in the western states. The re-
duction in the western Corn Belt will de-
pend largely upon the development of
wheat pastures in western Kansas and
the number of lambs moved into that
area. Shipments of feeder lambs into
eight Corn Belt states during July
through September totaled 1,385,000
against 1,256,000 a year ago. There was
a sharp increase in these direct and a
decrease sent in from public markets.

Smaller shipments to Nebraska were
reported, and a smaller number was un-
der contract for the Scottsbluff section.
Northern Colorado will feed a smaller
number this year. Many stock sheep and
lambs moved into California in August
and September, and some increase in
feeding in the Imperial Valley is an-
ticipated. More heavy lambs than usual
are going to feedlots this season as a
result of the subsidy payments on
slaughter lambs.



"Who's going to tell Mom?"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

WOOL

Domestic slow. A fair territory sample looking with of samples son. Some being used. Scoured and mand for goods.

Cancellations in domestic decrease total amount in July, 2000, pared with August a show further. Total a purchase Corporation 269,438,600 pounds of for top-m continued to foreign w fine Aust can fine nearby d readily p fine wool.

Some rivals of Cape and lots are the basis Australia in some (three-ei was thou help in

Mills business because creased workers army, a improve

Comp very ke cents, g gan, lov Idaho st cents fo Graded cents f blood.

HIDE

Big p but th cleared readily packer hides draggy was sm although below and an little g Shoe some

Novem

WOOLBy H. W. F.

Domestic wool trade continued very slow. A few sales of various types of territory and fleece wools in small sample lots were made for use in blending with foreign wools for the making of samples of cloth for the 1946 fall season. Some of these purchases also are being used in sorting and shrinking tests. Scoured pulled wools were in some demand for use in the making of civilian goods.

Cancellation of government orders using domestic wools resulted in a sharp decrease in their use for July. Of the total amount of apparel wool consumed in July, 20 per cent was domestic compared with 32 per cent in June. Usage in August and September is expected to show further loss.

Total appraisals of domestic wool for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation through Oct. 5 amounted to 269,438,605 pounds against 295,733,091 pounds on the same date in 1944. Buyers for top-makers and manufacturers continued to center their interest on fine foreign wools. Practically all offerings of fine Australian, Cape and South American fine wools, either spot or on which nearby delivery could be promised, were readily purchased. Selling prices on spot fine wools were firm.

Some complaints were heard on the arrivals of British controlled wools, both Cape and Australian. Some of the Cape lots are yielding 2 per cent less than the basis upon which they were bought. Australian lots purchased as 64s (fine) in some cases contained wools of 56s (three-eighths) grade. This condition, it was thought, is due to lack of adequate help in grading the clip in Australia.

Mills are not anxious to take on new business at current OPA price ceilings because of the demands of labor for increased wages. Some former textile workers are being released from the army, and the labor situation is slightly improved.

Competition for lambs' fleece wool was very keen in the country, and 40 to 42 cents, grease basis, was paid in Michigan, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. Graded Idaho staple territory wool sold at 47.60 cents for fine, 53.55 cents for half blood. Graded Montana staple brought 52.80 cents for fine and 58.31 cents for half blood.

HIDESBy H. W. F.

Big packer hide trade had a late start but the September output was well cleared. Calfskins and kipskins cleared readily at maximum ceilings. Small packer trade was active except on bull hides which were more plentiful and draggy. Holdover stock of country hides was smaller and trade was fairly active, although buyers were determined to buy below ceilings because of poorer quality and an increase in bull hides. Apparently little grading was done.

Shoe rationing has not ended, although some expect it to come in November.

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SENATE BILL 1402

By A. D. Brownfield

LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS throughout the western public land states often mention Senator McCarran and the untiring effort he continuously puts forth to protect their interests. This effort is particularly noticeable to those who use the public domain. Ever since the Taylor act was passed, Senator McCarran has been an outstanding figure with respect to the open public domain and his desire to "keep it always open."

Senate bill 1402 recently introduced by him is another example of his will- ingness and enthusiasm to put laws on the federal statute of lasting benefit to the users of the public domain. This bill, if passed, would permit the dissolution of Taylor grazing districts upon petition signed by 60 per cent of the

properly qualified users of any grazing district.

We have read so many letters about this bill that we have some misgivings as to whether or not it is going to receive 100 per cent support from the users of the Taylor lands. Actually it is a bill on which Congress should invite users' opinions before action.

The bill is short and easily understood. No doubt the intent of the introducer is to afford freedom of choice as between a leasehold and the district permit system. We hear of very little dissatisfaction with the present manner in which the districts are being managed, save the disappointment over a proposed raise in grazing fees.

No analysis of the bill is necessary other than to say it makes it optional with users in a district to remain or petition for dissolution. Once dissolved there is no alternative other than now embraced in Section 15 of the original act.

It is desirable that everyone be familiar with the wording of Section 15, and understand that under provisions of this section, preference shall be given to owners, homesteaders, lessees or other lawful occupants of contiguous lands, to the extent necessary to permit proper use of such contiguous lands. Under this provision priority of use is given no consideration in the allotting of land; the only requirement is that it be contiguous, and, if so, consideration will be given in the allotment of federal range regardless of whether such range was ever used in connection with a going livestock operation or not. Determination of how the adjoining federal range is to be allotted rests entirely with the secretary. The range code which has been promulgated by the secretary as an instrument for guidance in the adjudication of grazing privileges becomes null and void; likewise the advisory board.

Some districts perhaps, could be dissolved and every permittee therein could receive a Section 15 lease on the identical land he is now permitted to use. If so, it would be an exceptional case. Only in districts where there was an excess of federal land was Class 2 land rated as per the code. Under Section 15, these Class 2 lands if contiguous to federal land would receive the same consideration even though such property had never been used as a livestock unit, or in connection with a livestock set-up. Herein lies the chief concern over the bill. And unless some safeguard is provided other than in Section 15 of the original act, many ranch units could be destroyed or badly "shot to pieces." Tax delinquent lands heretofore without grazing value would immediately find an owner, if contiguous to federal land, and applications aplenty would reach the secretary for lease privileges.

Another objection might be that the owner of contiguous land rated as Class 2 land might be the first to apply for purchase under Section 14 of the act

which provides for sale at the discretion of the secretary of the interior of acreages not in excess of 760 acres.

Functions and duties of district advisers, as set forth under Section 12 (i) of the code, are, among other things, that the district advisers may act on any matter which they might desire to bring to the attention of the secretary of the interior or on which he may request their advice. Up to now the practice has been in many districts to recommend the elimination of areas from a district in which the public domain is insufficient to lend itself to proper adjudication. And the secretary has oftentimes acted favorably on such recommendation. It would appear, therefore, that the machinery is already set up which would provide for the elimination of all or any part of a district if the board felt it could best be administered under the provisions of Section 15 of the act, and the secretary approved. Otherwise, if this bill becomes a law the secretary would be forced to dissolve a district upon application by 60 per cent of the permittees.

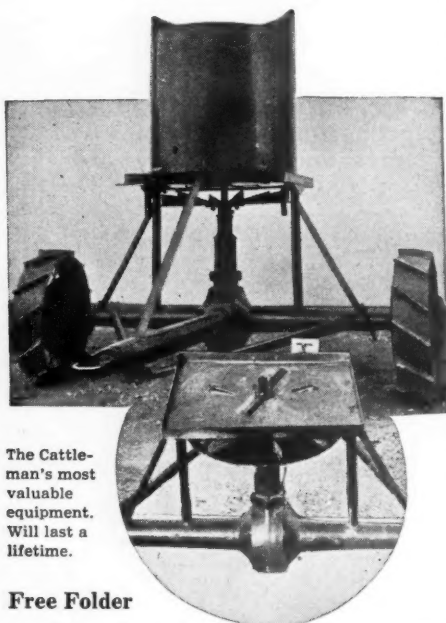
There are advantages to some ranchers to hold the land under a Section 15 lease while to others in the same neighborhood there is an advantage in having the land allotted by way of the district permit. Once a Section 15 lease is granted, the land is unmistakably in the possession of the lessee for the life of the lease. Contrasted with the permit, where specific lands are allotted with a valid mortgage covering the entire ranch unit, the secretary is obliged under the law to renew the permit upon expiration. Lease renewals are more or less perfunctory examinations without cost to the lessee. And possibly the management under Section 15 through the General Land Office could be handled a little more cheaply than through the districts.

The worst danger to be pointed out as to the Section 15 leases is that there is no popular control. Local autonomy as now provided in the act could not be resorted to by an applicant. It is a 100 per cent bureau matter. And that has a tendency to crystalize, like the Forest Service, and when firmly entrenched can become very arbitrary.

Rentals under Section 15 leases are usually comparable with district charges. There would, perhaps, be very little, if any, difference in the amount of money returnable to the counties out of the 50 per cent fund whether those counties were in or out of a district. Pending threats over dissolution of a district might cause the federal land banks and other lending institutions to be slow and more cautious in making ranch loans.

Argument has it that Senator McCarran has provided in his bill an alternative if the department gets too stiff on any matter such as fees, or too bureaucratic on regulations. That is, it provides a "political whip" to be invoked if and when needed. On the other hand,

THE IMPROVED "MARVEL" FERTILIZER AND SEED DISTRIBUTOR



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The above picture shows one Distributor assembled. The inset (circled) has hopper detached to show working parts and mechanism.

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it is a game the secretary can take part in. In case of dissolution of a district because of a raise in grazing fees, a comparable raise in lease fees could very easily and arbitrarily be made, as both come directly under the secretary.

To avoid a range war all over again, in case of dissolution of a district, the bill should be amended so as specifically to safeguard present users. Otherwise it gives astute organizers a chance to get out 60 per cent of the vote and create a chaotic condition for the purpose of personal gain or as an entering wedge to the destruction of the Taylor grazing act.

It is desirable that the Public Lands and Surveys Committee of the Senate now handling this bill delay holding hearings until the national advisory council and the public lands committee of the American National Live Stock Association have time to consider and make recommendations.

Crystal-Balling Farm Future

Agricultural editors a couple of months ago put down their guesses on the future in a questionnaire sent to them by E. R. McIntyre of the press service of the Department of Agriculture, and now Mr. McIntyre has tallied the replies of a fair number of them which are given in the right-hand column. Maybe you'd like to check your estimate against them.

	1935-39 Millions	1943 Millions	1950 Millions
Population	128.6	135.6	142.9
Employment	43.3	52.4	50.5
National income.....	\$65.4	\$147.9	\$105.3
Cash farm income.....	\$ 8.0	\$ 19.2	\$ 15.9
Farm price index.....	Index	Index	Index
Received	107	193	152
Paid	128	162	162

Now for the crops: (Acres)

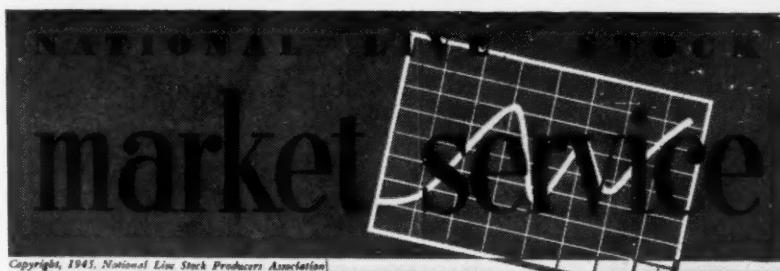
	1937-41 Millions	1943 Millions	1950 Millions
Corn	91.9	96.7	94.3
Soybeans	8.7	14.5	10.8
Peanuts	2.3	5.1	3.7
Cotton	26.3	21.9	18.4
Tobacco	1.6	1.45	1.5
Vegetables			
Fresh	1.7	1.5	1.6
Processed	1.4	2.1	2.2
Oats	39.6	42.7	40.4
Barley	14.2	17.3	15.6
Wheat	69.1	54.4	54.1
Flax	2.3	6.2	3.8
Tame Hay.....	45.3	49.2	51.3
Rotation and Plow- able pasture	—	109.0	120.0

Residents living in areas where fresh milk is not always available soon may get a supply "just as it comes from the cow" as a result of a new development in quick-freezing which has enabled the army to keep whole milk as long as three months at a time.

THE COVER

The top spot this month goes to a stubborn rider on the sloping deck of a pitchin' bronc. The original is a stirring painting by the famed western artist Charley Russell. (Courtesy Western Cattle Industry Study.)

November, 1945



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KNOW YOUR MARKETS

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NATIONAL LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

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summary and forecasts

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AN ANTHRAX SURVEY

A survey just completed by the Department of Agriculture discloses that anthrax, one of the world's oldest and most destructive animal diseases, has occurred, during the last 30 years, in at least 43 states, involving a total of 438 counties.

The only states from which reports of the disease have not been received by the department are Arizona, Indiana, Maine, Michigan and West Virginia. From 1915 to 1944 the territory involved gradually increased. Cattle were the principal victims but the disease also affected horses, mules, sheep and swine.

When anthrax becomes established in an area the germs contaminate the soil with danger of further spread of the infection by streams, drinking water, dogs, birds, insects and other carriers. Besides domestic animals, man, wild animals and animals raised in captivity may become affected, often seriously, and sometimes fatally. So-called "agricultural anthrax" in man, the department survey shows, is acquired by close contact with affected animals or their carcasses.

CATTLE SLAUGHTER HITS RECORD HIGH

From January through September cattle slaughter under federal inspection was 5 per cent above average. An all-time record for the month was set in September at 4 per cent over a year before. On the other hand, hog slaughter under federal inspection in September was almost a record low at 55 per cent of September, 1944, and 55 per cent of the average in September.

Total meat production in 1946 probably will exceed 1945 somewhat. Cattle slaughter is expected to continue large and some increase in hogs is expected, but probably fewer lambs. Civilian demand for meat will continue very strong compared with 1935-1939 while the purchasing power of consumers remains high. Overseas shipments probably will be far less in 1946 than this year, but larger than pre-war.—Oregon State Agricultural College.

YAVAPAI CALF CALE

At the Yavapai Cattle Growers' "calf sale," an annual event to help finance local and national livestock association work, 54 calves averaging 416 pounds sold at \$61 a head—14.6 cents a pound—to James Minotto, Phoenix and Yavapai County. Owners of the 10 best calves, the first four of which brought prizes, were: Irvin Walker, Rimrock; Ralston & Rhodes, Sedona; Apache Maid Livestock, Rimrock; Gordon Koch, Camp Wood; K-4 Ranch, Prescott; S. A. Raney, Skull Valley; Ben J. Stewart, Mayer; Hays & Zwang, Kirkland; K-4 Ranch, Prescott, and W. A. Nunn, Chino Valley. Eight hundred people were at the barbecue furnished for the event.

Idaho Bull Sales

In the Idaho Cattlemen's fall bull sale held Oct. 8 at Idaho Falls the average for the 59 Hereford range bulls entered was \$237.62, bringing in a total of \$14,020. The top bull went to Seth Burstedt of Challis, Ida., for \$355; the 10 top bulls averaged \$311.50.

On the evening preceding the sale an informal association meeting took place; and on the following evening after the sale the organization's annual banquet was held. Ray V. Swanson of Pocatello, president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, told assembled members and their guests of his recent trip to Washington with Secretary Dan McKinney of the California Cattlemen's Association, in connection with the West Coast producers' committee on westbound meat rates. Another feature speaker was Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National.

* * *

With the easing of travel facilities following upon the lifting of gas rationing, a record crowd of buyers came from Oregon, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and the home state to attend the Oct. 20 sale of the Idaho association. Hereford bulls, cows and heifers numbering 149 changed hands in the Twin Falls yards, to a total of \$41,265. Average sale price for the bulls was \$280; Seth Burstedt's Hereford bull took the top price of \$575, and \$210 was paid for each of three top heifers. Second place for the sale went to a bull bred by Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore. He sold for \$550. Mr. Chandler also owned the third-place animal, which brought \$525. Eleven of the bulls shown took sale prices in the \$500 range.

This event was also preceded by meetings, both general and directors', where matters of current importance were taken up; and by a dinner dance which featured addresses by numerous state, national and other association officials.

STEER BRINGS \$2,700 AT K. C.

At Kansas City, shortly before the middle of October, the American Royal Stock Show produced a \$2.25-a-pound price for the 1,200-pound grand champion steer. The animal, a Hereford, was bought by the Burnett Meat Company of Kansas City to be given to the veterans' hospital at Excelsior Springs, Mo. The seller was Milos Hardy of El Reno, Okla. Almost 1,100 4-H and vocational steers were exhibited and sold in this event, and all-time records were set up with a \$650-per-cwt. price on the grand champion lamb and \$150 per cwt. for the grand champion hog.

Farm Work Uses Most Trucks

According to a survey made by the American Trucking Associations, agriculture leads all occupational groups in its use of trucks.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Licking of Old Paint Causes Calf Deaths

Post-mortem examinations conducted recently on calves that have died suddenly, often after showing "fits," indicate clearly that lead poisoning from flaking paint on old wood- or ironwork is a grave though not generally recognized danger. It is well known that such poisoning is a threat to cattle, but these chemical analyses have solidified the suspicion that licking of old doors, etc., in calf pens was responsible for the fatalities.

Sometimes the calves have been found dead before any symptoms were observed; in other instances the animals bellowed, ran in circles, staggered into walls and suffered blindness and convulsions. In any case, survival lasted only a few hours after the appearance of such symptoms. The Hereford Journal describes the effect of one-third ounce of paint, scraped from an area of one square foot on a door used as a partition in a calf pen. Fed to a calf, it induced death within seven days, following a "fit" of less than an hour.

WHR SALES HIT PEAK

The Wyoming Hereford Ranch, in its 13th annual sale at Cheyenne early in October, chalked up an average on bulls of \$5,680 and on females, \$3,352. The top bull sold for \$27,500; he was WHR Helmsman 20th. The female bringing the highest price was WHR Miss Mixer 91st, who was identified during the sale only as "Miss X" and had been neither catalogued nor scheduled for disposal in it. She went for \$11,000.

All price records of 13 years' standing were broken by the 1945 edition of the WHR sale.

CHICAGO FEEDER SHOW

The sale which followed the first Chicago Feeder Show, Oct. 15-16, saw the setting of new records for top and average prices on feeder cattle at the Chicago market. Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota and Nebraska furnished the exhibits which took top awards, with the grand champion carload of Hereford calves, exhibited by the Jim River Ranch of Scotland, S. D., going at auction for \$27.25 per cwt. Average weight of this load was 340 pounds.

Entered in the sale and show were 76 carloads of animals, 20 head to a car, average weight 480 pounds per head.

Fewer Farmers

More people left farms in the United States from January, 1940, to January, 1944, than in any other period in history. Some 1,650,000 went into the armed forces and another 4,600,000 individuals moved to town or discontinued farming to engage in other work. (And it was in this same period that farm production topped all previous records.)

Average price was \$15.76 per cwt., while the returns for the sale as a whole were totaled up at \$115,061.45. The reserve grand championship award was taken by a load of 510-pound Aberdeen-Angus calves from Nebraska; sale price, \$19. A champion carload of Colorado Shorthorn yearling steers weighing 609 pounds per head brought \$17 per cwt.

Exhibitors from seven states shared \$5,320 in prize moneys, the largest award list ever offered at a feeder show.

COLORADO HEREFORD CLASSIC

An average of 765 was marked up for 77 head in the first annual Colorado Hereford Classic at Denver, Oct. 9-10. Top-of-the-sale price went to \$3,900 for the champion bull entered by the DeBerard Cattle Co. of Kremmling, Colo. The buyer, Ray Seedorf of Yuma. Two other bulls, from the Fulscher Herefords consignment, Holyoke, sold for \$2,000 apiece. Champion heifer of the event was a March calf shown by J. F. Miller, Hayden; it was bought by B. F. Oles of Kingsville, Md., at \$2,175. The second top female brought \$2,100; the third, \$2,000 when bought by Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore. Total intake for the cattle which changed hands was \$58,975.

The animals were judged by "Bill" Ross, Steamboat Springs, Colo. The event was managed by J. C. Pritchard, Denver.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AUCTION

The Oct. 12-13 fall auction of the Western Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association wound up with an average of \$281 for 71 head, while average on the 50 tops was \$324. Scene of a field day and up-grading demonstration which opened the event was the Two Bar Two Ranch at Sullivan, Colo., where the results of crossing Angus blood with Hereford, Shorthorn, Guernsey and scrub cattle were shown.

On the closing day, at Denver, Otto G. Nobis of Davenport, Ia., judged the sale cattle. The five females shown by Norman H. Smith of Larkspur won the championship for their division. A July yearling from the Angustora Ranch at Steamboat Springs was named champion bull; when put on the block he brought his owner \$1,625, and was purchased by Norman Smith.

\$1.70 TOP AT AK-SAR-BEN

In the recently held 18th Ak-Sar-Ben baby beef auction at Omaha the 1,000-pound grand champion Angus steer went at \$1.70 a pound. The animal was entered by Ted Lenoher of Madison County, Ia. The reserve champion, a 1,080-pound Hereford shown by Jack Hoffman of Ida County, Ia., brought \$1.10 per pound. Top heifer was a 780-pound Shorthorn, shown by Arthur Bakenhus, Jr., Platte County, Neb., which sold for \$1 a pound.

Lee COWBOY PANTS



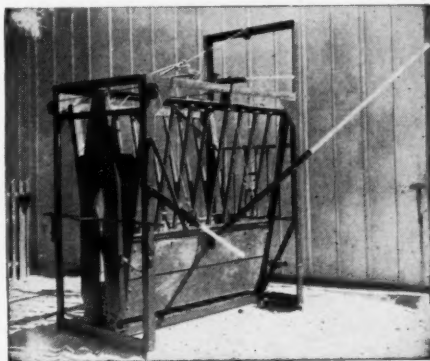
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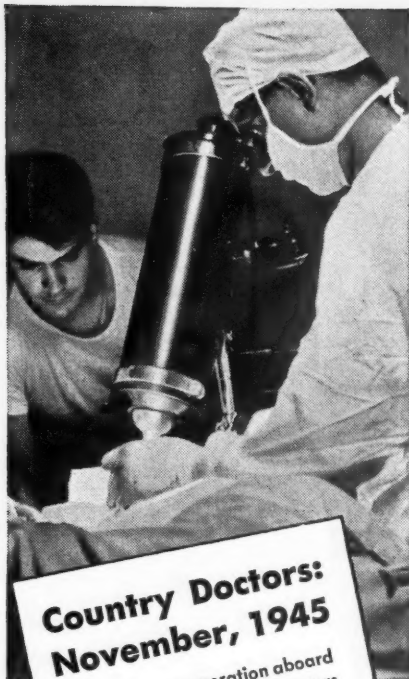
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Country Doctors: November, 1945

A delicate eye operation aboard a U. S. Navy ship—the doctors you see are lifting out pieces of metal with a giant magnet. Once, one of them might have been your doctor, traveling 'round the country, tending to your family's ills.

Lend a helping, healing hand Put your crop dollars into VICTORY BONDS!

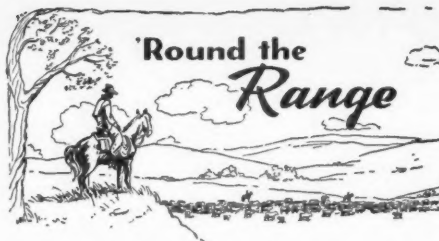
The war is won but a million and more of our boys lie wounded. We are all determined that they must have the finest medical aid . . . and your crop dollars, in the coming great Victory Loan, put into Victory Bonds, can help give it to them.

You'll be investing in a great future . . . a better future for all our fighting men . . . for your country's welfare . . . a sound, prosperous future for you and your farm!



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American Cattle Producer



¶ Dr. Edgar A. Grist of Fort Worth, Tex., has been appointed poultry veterinarian at Texas A. & M. College extension service headquarters.

¶ The financial world annual report award, a new "oscar" of industry, went recently to the Cudahy Packing Company for its annual report on 1944, termed best in its line.

¶ State Senator and Mrs. G. W. Evans of Magdalena, N. M., have received the silver and bronze stars awarded posthumously to their son, Captain Robert E. Evans, for gallantry in action.

¶ W. H. Kilpatrick of Beatrice, Neb., died unexpectedly some weeks ago while on a trip in Idaho. Mr. Kilpatrick, who was 92, had participated actively in the livestock business until the time of his death.

¶ Secretary Bernard M. Anderson of the American Hereford Association succumbed Oct. 3 to a heart ailment at Kansas City. Mr. Anderson was 50 years old.

Are You Keeping Up

. . . with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; NRA Roundup (rodeos), 50c; The Sheepman, \$1; Plantation Stockman, \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$1; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horse) Record, weekly, \$4; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman, \$1.

Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.

Farming

The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Pacific Poultryman, 50c; Progressive Poultryman, m., \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, caviars, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1.

Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties

The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Small Commercial Animals and Fowls, 50c; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.25; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1.

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¶ With the retirement, on Oct. 31, of Dr. Arthur W. Miller from his post as chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. Bennett T. Simms steps in to take over those duties. Dr. Miller, a veteran of more than 44 years of continuous service with the BAI, was named assistant chief of the bureau Jan. 1, 1928, and was appointed chief on Aug. 1, 1943. The man chosen to succeed him has a degree of D.V.M. from Alabama Polytechnic Institute and has been actively associated since 1913 with colleges and government agencies in teaching, study and research. He is now the president-elect of the American Veterinary Medical Association.



Arthur W. Miller

¶ New managing editor of Western Live Stock at Denver, Colo., is W. H. Gray, a native Texan, who has had a wide experience on livestock publications and news service.

¶ Bert Crane, an American National member long prominent among California cattlemen, died recently in San Francisco after several weeks' illness.

¶ A subscriber writes us that Archie Bowman, for many years manager of the Utah Construction Company ranches which were sold some months ago (June, 1945, issue), has now retired from active participation in the cattle business.

¶ David Hay, owner-operator of an 8,000-acre cattle ranch in Madera County, Calif., has purchased an additional 6,105 acres as part of an 11,000-acre transfer from the George A. Pope estate. Other purchasers are A. C. Thompson, Madera, 2,800 acres; Mendoza brothers, 2,400 acres. . . . In Texas, Robert Townsend has disposed of his ranch near Marfa to Cam Longley of Del Rio and plans to locate in Old Mexico.

¶ Featured speakers at the third annual feeders' day event of the Washington State College Oct. 4 at Pullman was R. C. Pollock, Chicago, manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Eight hundred stockmen heard and witnessed results of experimental work at the college.

¶ On Oct. 1 Harold R. Lascelles was named professor of animal husbandry at Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, where in the years 1932-35 he served as an instructor.

¶ Announcement has been made of the sale of all capital stock of the Nutrena Mills, Inc., at Kansas City, Kan., to Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis. Nutrena operations under President R. E. Whitworth and his 430-worker staff were scheduled to continue unchanged in any respect.

¶ American National Secretary F. E. Mollin and Traffic Manager Charles E.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

laine were on the speakers' roster before a meeting of producers and packers in San Francisco on Oct. 10.

The Lewis and Clark County (Mont.) ranch formerly owned by Proctor & Burnin of Great Falls recently changed to Canadian ownership. The grade yearling heifers of the ranch were bought by Jim McGregor of Craig, Mont.; the purebred Hereford herd, by H. Rieke of Wolf Creek, Mont.

One of the most colorful figures of the Old West died Aug. 27 at Albuquerque, N. M. Elfego Baca in his 80 years had served as cowboy, peace officer, school official, sheriff and lawyer; the endless stories of how he handled, singlehanded, the reckless, quick-shooting lawbreakers of early days had become legend in the Southwest.

People who stopped in for brief visits at the association offices in Denver last month included Charles Kettle, Westcliffe, Colo.; John T. Caine III, manager of Denver's National Western Stock Show; Prager Miller, regional agricultural advisor for the OPA at Denver; President Sabin of the Pacific Molasses Company in California; W. R. Sholes, regional conservationist, Cheyenne, and Jacob M. Stahl of the land office at Cheyenne.

L. L. Longsdorf is the 1945-46 president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors. He is the extension editor and radio program director at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

The Huggett ranch near Oracle, Ariz., has a new owner: Francisco Cardenas. . . Recent transfers of ownership in the news have included the Butte, Mont., public stockyards to W. P. Studdert, Philipsburg, Mont., and Floyd Skelton of Idaho Falls, Ida. The men are also co-owners of the Montana Livestock and Auction Co. . . The Wolf-Langman commission yards at Great Falls, Mont., have been sold to a Wyoming group. Ellis A. White, Idaho Falls, Ida., is the manager.

In an item about the re-recording of brands in Texas for the first time, Pathfinder magazine points out that expiring brands go back before the Lone Star Republic. "Oldest on record was an 'MN,' entered for Mrs. Mary Neal, Dec. 11, 1835, four years before the Allens, founders of Houston, marked down a 'G' and an 'A.'"

Near Glenrock, Wyo., Rancher Frank Robbins reports that he has cleared over 700 wild horses from the Red Desert section in the southern part of his state this year, most of them being corraled by airplane-hazing and cowboy drives. He works under auspices of the Grazing Service.

Forty-six-year old Jack Bowman of Oakdale, Calif., rather than some cowboy in his twenties, won the Sam Jackson trophy for all-around cowboy champ at the 1945 Pendleton (Ore.) Roundup.

World Food

IN A SYMPOSIUM TITLED "WORLD Food Situation in 1945-46," the USDA office of foreign agricultural relations treats at some length of the meat situation. According to its calculations world meat production in 1945-46 is expected to total about the same as in 1944-45, when it was considerably short of pre-war levels. With heavier marketing of cattle and increased farrowings of pigs, a moderate upturn is expected in the United States, but Canadian production will continue downward.

Although detailed information is lacking on current conditions in Europe, output will probably remain small. Australia and New Zealand, the principal South American exporters—Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay—are expected to produce about as much as last year, or possibly slightly more. Drought and (in Argentina) labor strikes affected slaughter volume in all those areas with the exception of New Zealand which has had normal weather conditions. There, a government subsidy is in effect for hog-feed crops and sheep numbers are understood to be up.

With the reduction in military demands which followed V-J Day, the canned meat shortage is said to be considerably alleviated. Demobilization should be accompanied by some increase in civilian

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Prepared Especially for Cattlemen

Meets need of ranches of 100 to 1,000 head

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3. A journal of cash receipts and expenses, with special columns for entering the different kinds of expense and income items.
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5. A cash budget estimate, by months, for the coming year.
6. A record of items receivable and payable.
7. Financial summaries at the end of the year.

The following types of records of the year's operations are also provided for:

1. A record of the livestock counts, the sales, purchases, weights, etc.
2. A record of the amounts and dates of the use of feeds for the different classes of stock.
3. A record of land leases.
4. A record of the use of range.
5. The use of hired labor for different kinds of work.
6. A memorandum of weather conditions, the dates of the more important farm and ranch operations, etc.

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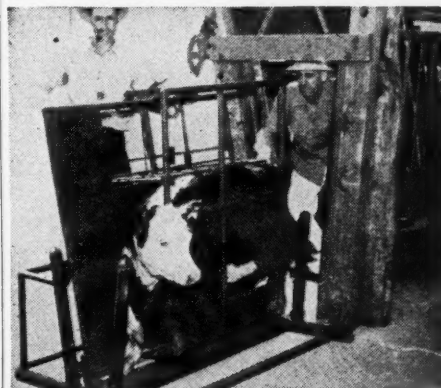
Staggs

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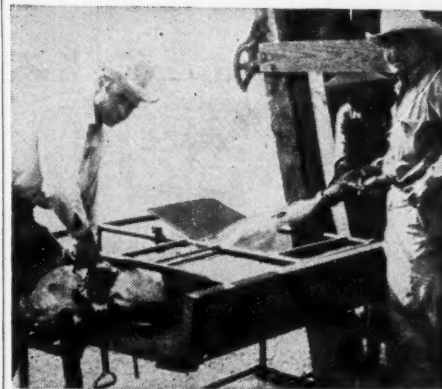
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Head is free on table, can be turned in any position for dehorning, ear marking, tattooing, and branding. Leg is pulled over bar, exposing flank for castrating. Metal guard at bottom keeps feet out of way.

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Specify which side of calf you brand

requirements. There are said to be indications that France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway are now more interested in importing meat in carcass form than was the case a few months earlier. As of Sept. 1, the canned meat supply problem no longer appeared serious; the deficit had shifted to fresh, frozen and cured meats. The liberation of the Far East imposed additional burdens upon the exporting countries of the world, but demands there are considerably smaller for meat than in Europe.

It is admittedly difficult to forecast with any certainty what world meat import requirements will actually be this year. Much depends on financial and trade arrangements and policies develop-

ing between producing and consuming nations.

Under very favorable trade circumstances, and taking into account the extent to which the volume of current livestock slaughter in Europe is below the pre-war rate, total meat exports to continental Europe, according to the 1945-46 estimate, might exceed a billion pounds for a year or two; but it is doubtful if the producing countries are prepared fully to cover the production drop.

(In October the USDA announced set-aside percentages on lower grades of meat for export, principally to Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium. It is anticipated that these federal pur-

chases for foreign shipment will total about 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds of meat of all kinds during the October-December quarter of 1945. The meats are being procured on a commercial, reimbursable basis for the nations that will receive them.—Ed.)

The European countries will begin emphasizing the rehabilitation of their livestock industry and, in the case of exporters such as Denmark, will be striving to regain their former international trade position. Norway has introduced a subsidy program on meat animals; Belgium is trying to limit killings to build up animal numbers and weights, and in the United Kingdom, where pig numbers fell by about 50 per cent during the war, the tendency may be to emphasize dairying rather more than meat production, but no definite policy has yet been outlined.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK AND RANGE REPORT

The Oct. 1 report of the western livestock office, BAE, at Denver asserted that western range feed conditions were good to very good with the exception of parts of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and other limited local areas. Because of lack of rainfall, range feed condition it was stated, had shown more than the usual seasonal decline during September.

Supplies of fall and winter range feed in the West varied from poor to fair in the Southwest, with good to very good range feed conditions in other western range states. Late maturing range feed crops in the higher and northern sections suffered some damage from low temperatures in September. West of the Rockies, ranges had better feed than a year ago, with September rains improving conditions in western Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Nevada and Utah had a good supply of range feed for fall and winter; Arizona ranges were dry with fair feed, and California had favorable pasture, range and field feed conditions. Rainfall had greatly improved grain pasture prospects in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where dryness had delayed seeding and growth.

Cattle and calves were generally in good condition, with some decline reported in the southern Great Plains and Southwest because of dry range and pasture feed. Cattle in northern and higher areas were in good flesh, but late maturing of range feed delayed putting on the final grass finish. There were few thin cattle.

Sheep and lambs were in good condition, generally, with dry feed conditions causing some decline in the Southwest. Late lambs from the northern and mountain sections showed good weight and finish.

The new herbicide, 2,4-D, when sprayed on a lawn causes dandelion, plantain and many other weeds to curl up and die but it does little or no injury to the grass.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

How much is it worth?



THAT LAND you're thinking of buying—have you asked yourself, "How much is it *really* worth?"

What somebody asks for it? *Did you ever believe that about either land or horses? Of course not. Then why should you believe it now?*

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So if it's land you're thinking of buying, why not stop and ask yourself again, "How much is it *really* worth? How much will it *produce*?"

Talking about getting your money's worth—can you think of *anything* that will be worth more to you in the future than:

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How much will those things be worth? Plenty! And right now they're the "best buys" you can make.



Prepared by the War Advertising Council and approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

(Continued from Page 4)

in eastern Montana while cattle numbers have made about the same corresponding increase. Marketings this year indicate numbers will hold steady or make a slight decline. No great amount of southern or Mexican steer stuff shipped in here this year. Although drier than usual, 1945 was a fair grass year with no areas suffering for lack of water. Condition of winter ranges generally good with hay supplies ample for a normal winter. Grasshoppers have been prevalent over a wide area of range country although no damage has been noticed so far. Their presence threatens the 1946 grass crop if next year is on the dry side.—N. A. JACOBSEN, County Extension Agent, Custer and Powder River Counties, Mont.

TURNING TO BEEF CATTLE

Plenty of fall grass, and cattle are in good shape for winter. The corn crop is good; there will be hay and roughage sufficient to winter cattle. Quite a few farmers have gone from dairy cattle to beef cattle because of scarcity of help. Help is almost impossible to get and many farmers are using German P. W.'s to get the fall work done. I like the PRODUCER very much.—L. P. SHOWALTER, Rockingham County, Va.

A TROUBLED PICTURE

I had to sell every cow as I didn't get any rain for 14 months; got out of water as all the tanks went dry. I think the American National does a great work for the cattlemen and deserves all the help it can get.—V. B., El Paso County, Texas.

FROM OKLAHOMA-WAY

We have had a lot of rain this summer and fall so the grass is very good and the cattle are looking fine. Wheat pasture, if any, will be late.—L. G. CORBETT, Britton County, Okla.

GRASS PLENTIFUL

Has been very dry here since June, until recently. Both cattle and sheep have done well. Plenty of grass on ground but less hay put up.—HAROLD PATTON, Harding County, S. D.

Accept my compliments on producing a very interesting and attractive publication. I enjoy reading every issue of it.—GEORGE R. DRESSLER, Sec., National Association of Retail Meat Dealers.

I appreciate and enjoy the PRODUCER very much. It will be a great day when we fellows can go back to the ranches. I take the Oregon edition and I hail from Harney County, Ore.—PVT. GENE L. KRUEGER, Fort Riley, Kan.

November, 1945

SOME RECENT SALES

HEREFORD	No.	Avg.	Comment
WHR annual sale, Wyo.	64	\$4,371	Top bull, \$27,500
Colo. Hereford Classic	77	765	35 bulls for \$29,870
Blair Bros. Sale, S. D.	49	230	\$600 for top bull
So. Wyo. Hereford Breeders	88	381	59 individuals avg. \$404
Walker Ranch, S. D.	33	210	Few heifers avg. \$113
By The Way Ranch, Neb.	50	610	Sale top, \$1,500
Walton Thorp Ranch, S. D.	91	1,090	Top bull, \$6,000
Crawford Hereford Assn., Neb.	77	200	Top bull, \$1,525
John Hill, Wash.	192	418	Sale total, \$51,350
Walter Scott & Son, Neb.	128	508	27 bulls avg. \$1,100
J. W. Stuart & Son, Colo.	60	248	Good bidding on grass cattle
Ida Cattlemen's Assn., (Twin Falls)	149	280	Featuring range bulls
ANGUS			
Nodaway County Sale, Mo.	65	293	Females only, top \$1,300
Curtin-Embree, Ill.	53	288	48 females avg. \$300
Meek Ranch auction, Ia.	96	1,090	Top bull, \$31,000
Dutchess County sale, N. Y.	49	1,119	Heifers only; top \$4,300
Penna. assn. sale.	50	551	Top, \$2,600
Pacific Coast sale, Ore.	95	363	Top bull, calf, \$1,050
Western Angus sale, Colo.	71	281	Top, bull, \$1,685
SHORTHORN			
Northwest breeders sale, Mont.	43	222	Top heifer, \$430; top bull, \$300

FARMERS-RANCHERS

NEW JACOBS Model 35 **\$445⁰⁰**
WIND ELECTRIC

complete with automatic controls...

NO OTHER PLANT WITHIN \$100.00 CAN EQUAL IT!

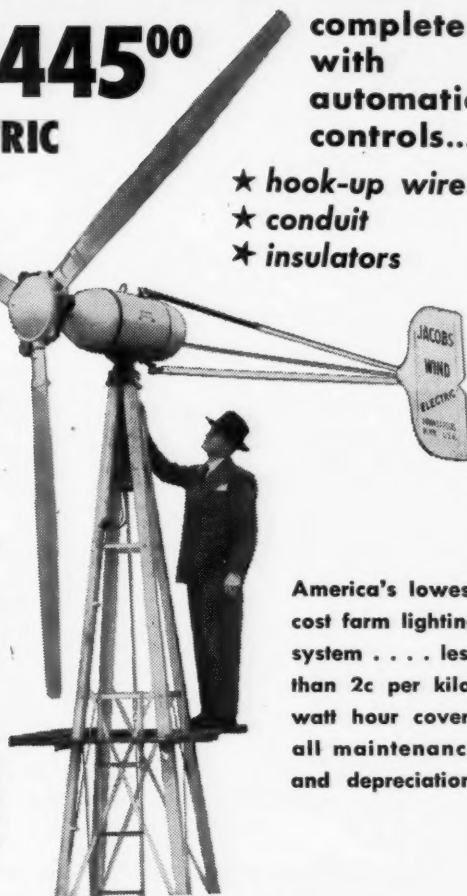
★ hook-up wire
★ conduit
★ insulators

The New 1946 Line of Jacobs Plants

are Now Built in 3 Sizes:

- MODEL 35**
200 Kilowatt hours per month
- MODEL 45**
300 Kilowatt hours per month
- MODEL 60**
400 Kilowatt hours per month
32 and 110 VOLT

DIRECT DRIVE (no gears to oil or wear), automatic charging, automatic voltage, larger 3 blade propellers, variable pitch governor. All hook up wire and insulators included... no extra charges.



America's lowest cost farm lighting system... less than 2c per kilowatt hour covers all maintenance and depreciation.

Ample power for deep freeze units, refrigerators, appliances and all motors needed for farm chores. There is no added monthly cost for extra motors or appliances if you own a Jacobs. America's most dependable lighting system.

DEALERS: Write at once for full information

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America's Oldest Wind Electric Manufacturer
MINNEAPOLIS 11, MINNESOTA

OREGON OPPORTUNITIES

280 ACRES, PLENTY OF WATER

50 ACRES tillable; about 3 million feet of timber; family orchard, lots of springs; good water. Log house with fireplace, electricity. Half mile private road; 2 barns, chicken house including some good livestock and equipment. \$10,000.

ONLY ONE MILE OUT

137 ACRES, 100 acres cleared and tillable; plenty of fuel timber, pasture. 6-room frame home with bath, wired for electric range. City water, also well, spring and small creek for stock. On highway; granary, barn, garage, chicken house. \$10,000, half cash.

GOOD STOCK ARRANGEMENT

582 ACRES, 40 acres tillable, 200 acres some marketable timber, balance good pasture. Good road; spring water piped to house; corral; also running stream. 9-room ranch home with electricity. 2 barns, machine shed, pig house, 2-car garage. \$16,000 stocked, some equipment. \$14,500 unstocked.

FINE HIGHWAY LOCATION AND HOME

590 ACRES, 100 tillable, 90 fuel timber, balance good pasture; 6 acres prunes, ample family fruit. Woven wire fenced; spring water. 7-room plastered ranch home in excellent condition, wired for range. 2 barns, 2 sheds, 10 brooder houses, 3 chicken houses. One of Oregon's finest ranch opportunities at \$26,250. Terms.

INCLUDING MUCH GOOD EQUIPMENT

640 ACRES, 200 tillable, 40 timber, balance good pasture, family orchard. 8-room home with 2 baths, hardwood floors, electricity, wired for range, fireplace, cement basement. 5 barns, 2 double garages; plenty good spring water piped in. Complete new equipment, including Oliver 70 tractor. \$37,500. Terms.

We Do Have Larger and Smaller Places

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HENRY C. KELLEY, Realtor

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PASTURE LEASE

Colorado Meadow Ranch. Elevation approximately 7,600 feet. 7 miles to shipping point. Carry 2,000 head year long. Short or Long Term Lease. Wire or write Box PB 2, Hotel Adams, Phoenix, Arizona.

SADDLES for FARM and RANCH

Factory-to-you prices. 500 in stock. No priority needed. Free illustrated catalog.

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"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free! No obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 14411, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

HERDSMAN-MANAGER wanted for high quality Registered Hereford herd of 125 breeding cows. Must be experienced. Prefer middle-aged married man. Good opportunity for right man. Alfred G. Wilson, Meadow Brook Farms, Rochester, Michigan.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved farm for sale. Wm. Holly, Baldwin, Wis.

"FLASH"

In best grass country in Wyoming, 3,095 acres deeded, 640 leased; two extra good sets improvements; spring will water 500 cattle; cuts 75 tons hay and alfalfa; 1 1/4 miles oiled highway; schools, churches; shipping point. For sale solely on account sickness. \$30,000 and worth all of it. Bob Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

BUY BONDS

46

CALENDAR

November 3-7—Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 9-10—Tri-State Hereford Futurity, Miles City, Mont. (Originally set for Billings.)

November 9-18—Greater Pan-American Hereford Exposition, Dallas, Texas.

November 11-12—Western Slope Hereford Assn. show and sale, Grand Junction, Colo.

November 12—Northern Colo. Hereford Breeders' sale, Greeley, Colo.

November 12—Western Nebraska Hereford Assn. sale, Alliance, Neb.

November 13-14—San Luis Cattlemen's Assn. sale, Alamosa, Colo.

November 15-16—Nevada State Cattle Assn. convention, Elko, Nev.

November 20-21—Northeastern N. M. Hereford Assn. show and sale, Raton, N. M.

November 24—Northwestern Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Assn. sale, Valentine, Neb.

December 1-7—Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Cal.

December 2-6—National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill.

December 3-5—International Congress, American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Chicago, Ill.

December 14-15—California Cattlemen's Assn. convention, San Francisco.

January 10-12, 1946—AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION, DENVER, COLO.

January 11-19—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

February 1-2—National Polled Shorthorn Congress, Lincoln, Neb.

February 14-15—Nevada Hereford Assn. sale, Reno.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 Av.
Frozen Beef.....	194,336	233,932	131,110	80,070
Cured Beef.....	9,831	7,591	12,420	12,059
Total Pork.....	213,173	285,950	359,023	338,701
Lamb, Mutton.....	9,446	9,918	16,069	10,507
Lard and Rend.....				
Pork Fat.....	58,945	68,989	168,251	175,879
Total Pltry.....	156,483	114,192	187,959	115,457

LIVESTOCK AT STOCK YARDS

(In Thousands)

	September 1945	1944	9-Mo. Total 1945	1944
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle	2,102	2,106	15,538	14,141
Calves	689	758	4,791	4,400
Hogs	1,190	2,304	17,479	35,000
Sheep and Lambs.....	2,811	3,421	19,647	20,000

STOCKER AND FEEDER

	September 1945	1944	2,437	2,437
SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle	466	444	3,799	3,799
Calves	58	41	382	382
Hogs	36	51	2,125	2,125
Sheep and Lambs.....	619	756		

SLAUGHTERED UNDER

FEDERAL INSPECTION—

	September 1945	1944	10,429	9,800
Cattle	1,358	1,310	4,813	5,000
Calves	666	753	28,743	53,000
Hogs	1,922	3,521	15,624	15,624
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,658	2,003		

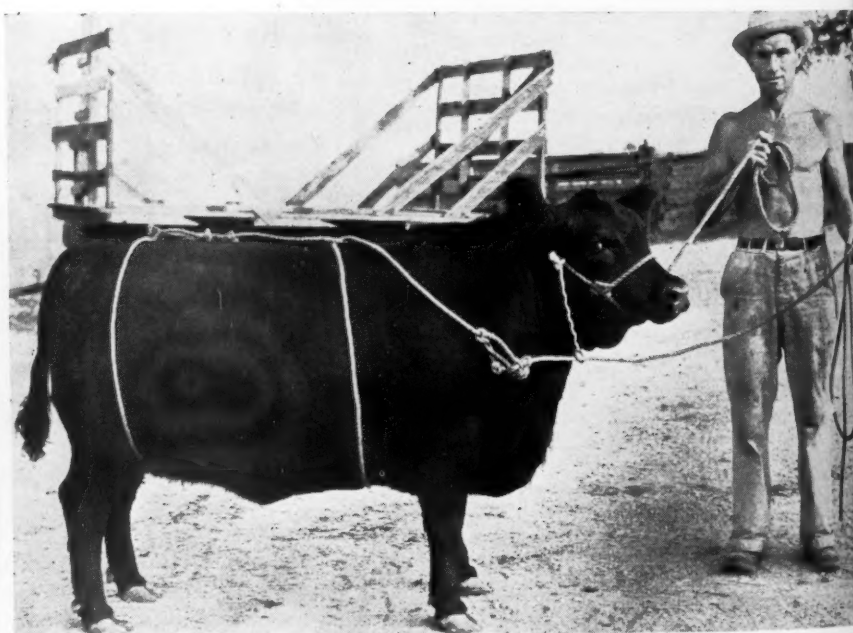
WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	New York Oct. 17, 1945	New York Oct. 16, 1944
Str. and Heifer—Ch.....	\$21.50-22.50	\$21.50-22.50
Str. and Heifer—Gd.....	20.50-21.50	20.50-21.50
Cow—Commercial	18.50-19.50	18.50-19.50
Veal—Choice	21.50-22.50	21.50-22.50
Veal—Good	20.50-21.50	20.50-21.50
Lamb—Choice	26.00-27.00	26.00-26.50
Lamb—Good	24.50-25.50	24.50-25.50
Ewe—Good	13.25-14.25	13.25-14.25
Ewe—Commercial	12.00-13.00	12.00-12.50
Pork Loin—8-12 lb.....	25.25-26.50	25.25-26.50

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Oct. 19 1945	Oct. 16 1944
Steers—Choice	\$17.00-18.00	\$17.00-18.00
Steers—Good	14.25-17.50	14.75-17.50
Steers—Medium	12.00-15.50	11.00-15.50
Vealers—Good—Ch.	13.50-15.50	14.50-16.00
Calves—Good—Ch.	11.50-12.75	12.00-13.00
F. & S. Strs.—Gd.—Ch.	13.00-14.75	11.25-13.00
F. & S. Strs.—Cm.—M.	10.00-13.00	9.00-11.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	14.85 only	14.00-14.75
Lambs—Gd.—Ch.	14.75-15.00	14.00-14.75
Ewes—Gd.—Ch.	6.00- 6.50	5.50- 6.00

ROPE TRICK FOR LEADING CATTLE



Even the most willful animals are said to become tractable when the rope arrangement shown here is used. Taken from old horse-training methods, it furnishes a speedy, practical means of breaking young cattle to lead. The rope is passed around the rear flank with the slip noose on top. A second rope is passed around the body back of the shoulders; this one should have a ring on top to allow free action of the lariat without putting pressure on the front quarters. From here the lariat passes through a ring in the halter. When pressure on the halter rope is not enough to make the animal step up, the second rope is tightened up placing the pressure on the rope around the rear flank; and it does not take long to teach the lesson that a tug on the halter rope means "move ahead."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCE